THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; W. J. Funk, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

VOL. XLVIII., No. 6 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 7, 1914 WHOLE NUMBER 1242

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE NEW ANTITRUST BILLS

When Wall Street and the financial press gave so cordial a reception to President Wilson's antitrust message, more than one editor sounded a note of warning against too optimistic an interpretation of this fact. "The trust power has not confest the offenses charged against it; it has not thrown itself on the mercy of the court," discerned the Washington *Star* (Ind.), and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.) admonished us not to imagine the fight ended "because two, three, or a dozen trusts have profest a desire to unscramble their eggs." From across the Atlantic also the same warning reached us, the London *Daily News* characterizing as "too optimistic" the hope that "the trust magnates will cooperate in curbing their own power." Now, as the effect of President Wilson's "intellectual chloroform" wears off and his antimonopoly program is embodied in five specific bills before Congress, the smile on the face of "big business" seems to be fading into an expression of anxiety. C. Stuart Patterson, a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, declares that "a shudder ran through him" when he read the outlines of these Administration measures, and he warns us that "the vexatious and humiliating restrictions which are about to be imposed on the business of the United States will drive capital away from this country." The same Philadelphia dispatch which carries Mr. Patterson's protest quotes W. U. Hensel, "former attorney-general, and a Democrat," as exclaiming: "What is going to happen to business if a Federal commission is given the right to pry into the business of a Lancaster manufacturer who ships a mouse-trap to Camden?" And the New York *Sun* (Ind.), in a later editorial than the one we quoted last week, after a close scrutiny of the proposed measures, exhorts Congress not to "bring ruin, and needless ruin, to the business of our land" by placing them on the statute-books.

If President Wilson advances with outstretched hand to meet big business "half-way," remarks the Los Angeles *Express* (Prog.), it is "to accept a surrender, not to effect a compromise of the public interest." Nevertheless, declare the Washington correspondents, the present measures are largely tentative, and the criticisms of business men will be solicited and carefully considered before they are given their final form. Thus public hearings will be held by the House Judiciary Committee and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and in a Washington dispatch we read:

"While neither committee has made up a list of witnesses, there is general expectation that such men as E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation; Seth Low, of the Civic Federation; George W. Perkins, of the Harvester combination, and J. P. Morgan will have an opportunity to present their views on the antitrust bills. Samuel Gompers will be asked to speak for labor, while the various agricultural associations will be invited to send representatives to confer with the committees."

That the measures are not to be handled in a partizan spirit may be inferred from the statement by the New York *World's* Washington correspondent, that the Judiciary Committee may invite three former Attorney-Generals, George W. Wickersham, Philander C. Knox, and Charles J. Bonaparte, "to criticize the Administration's antitrust measures and to offer suggestions for their improvement." And while the House Committees are holding public hearings, says the New York *Evening Post's* correspondent, "copies of the antitrust bills will be sent out by the Senate Committee to authorities on the trust question, with requests for concrete suggestions for amendments." Thus, affirms yet another correspondent, "the bills that have been prepared as a tentative program are to be exposed to the full glare of the limelight so that any flaws that may exist will be discovered and stricken out before they are presented to the Senate and House for action." The hearings, we are further assured, are to be conducted in "the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding which we now breathe with so much refreshment," and not "amid the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism, which has so long made it impossible to approach such subjects with dispassionate fairness." Yet despite these liberal plans for conference and discussion, Leader Underwood, according to the correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, expects Congress to finish with the antitrust program and adjourn by June 1.

As drafted, remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), the Administration's antitrust bills "show what a difference there is between outlining in vague phrases a 'constitution of peace' for business and framing laws which will really bring back peace to the distracted business community." It expresses the hope, however, that in "running the gantlet of committee consideration and amendment in the two houses they may finally be beaten into a far less objectionable shape." And *The Sun*, which praised the President's message, expresses the opinion that "some of the new trust legislation, if enacted, will be declared unconstitutional," but at the same time urges the business men

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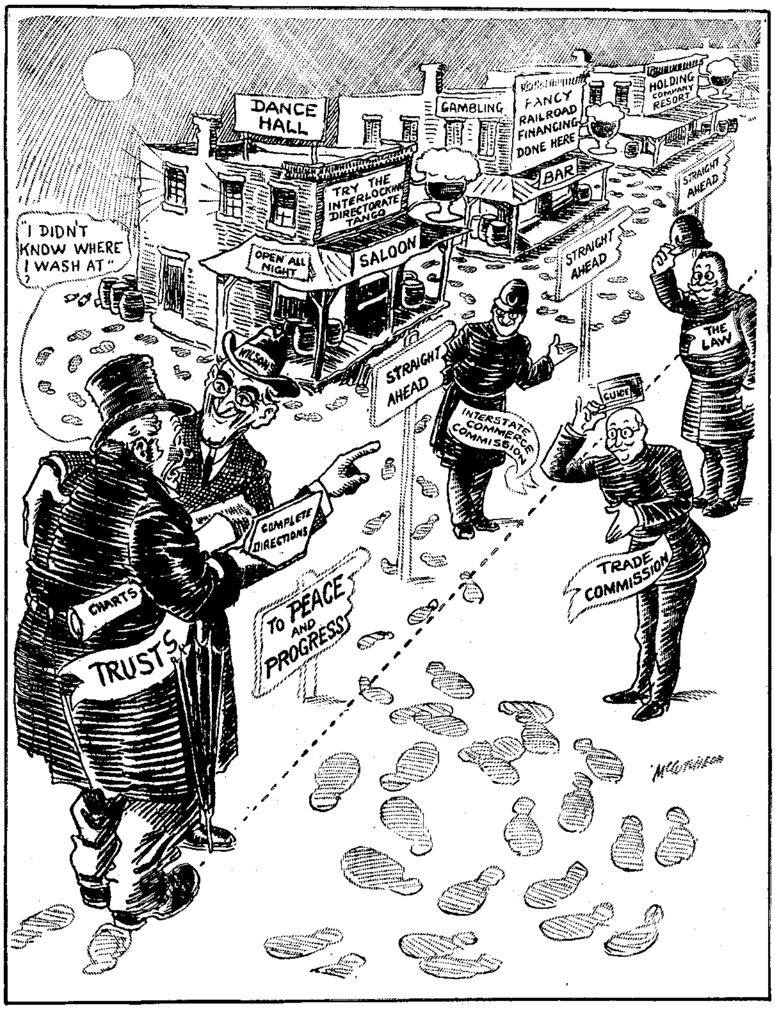
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

of the country not to rest secure in this probability, but "to bestir themselves in the matter just as they did when the Currency Bill was first introduced," and "by word of their own mouths" to place before Congress "the iniquity and foolishness that are sought to be accomplished by some of these bills."

The five bills in which Congress proposes to make effective the President's recommendations are: an Interstate Trade Commission Bill; an Interlocking Directorates Bill; a Sherman Law Definitions Bill; a Trade Relations Bill; and a bill empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate stock and bond issues of all interstate railroads. These are sometimes spoken of by the correspondents as "the five brothers," in allusion to the famous "seven sisters," the seven antitrust bills placed on New Jersey's statute-books during Woodrow Wilson's governorship. In the New York *Journal of Commerce* we find the provisions of the Trade Commission Bill thus summarized by Representative John J. Mitchell, of Massachusetts, a member of the House Judiciary Committee:



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PUTTING HIM ON THE RIGHT ROAD.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"The Interstate Trade Commission Bill calls for the establishment of a new commission supplanting the Bureau of Corporations and with very much enlarged powers and functions, among which may be mentioned the right to compel all corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, except common carriers, to furnish to the commission information with reference to financial management and relations to other companies as may be desired; to give full access to books and records of such corporation, failure of which carries with it a fine of not more than $1,000 for every day of neglect to do so; the right to summon witnesses and to enforce such orders by the Federal courts; the further right upon its own initiative to investigate whether such corporation is doing business in violation of any antitrust law, and to make an annual report to Congress with all information collected and any suggestion with reference to regulations of commerce which the Commission believes should be enacted into law."

This bill also provides that the person who is Commissioner of Corporations at the time of its enactment "shall become a member of the Commission and the chairman thereof for the term of seven years." The present Commissioner of Corporations is Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin.

The Interlocking Directorates Bill provides—to quote Representative Mitchell's summary again—that

"after two years from its passage no person who is engaged as an individual or as a member of a partnership or as a director or other officer of a corporation in the business of manufacturing or selling railway-cars, or locomotives, railway-rails, structural steel, mining or selling coal, or the conduct of a bank or trust company shall act as a director or other official employee of any railway or other public-service corporation conducting an interstate business. The same provision is also in substance incorporated in the bill with reference to the banking business. There is a penalty, a fine of $100 a day, for every day of the continuance of the violation of the law."

Another section of the same bill provides that if after the prescribed time "any two or more corporations, engaged in whole or in part in interstate or foreign commerce, have a common director or directors," this fact "shall be conclusive evidence that there exists no real competition between such corporations"; and that, if such corporations are, "by virtue of their business and location of operation, natural competitors," such elimination of competition shall constitute a violation of the Sherman Law.

Of the bill which aims by specific definitions to lessen the debatable ground around the Sherman Law, the same authority tells us—

"It seeks to define the words 'every contract,' 'combination in the form of trust or otherwise,' and the words 'monopolize' and 'conspiracy' in restraint of commerce as defined in the Sherman Act of July 2, 1890, to apply to all combinations, firms, and persons doing business for

"First—To create or carry out restrictions in trade to acquire a monopoly in any interstate trade, business, or commerce.

"Second—To limit or reduce the production or increase the price of merchandise or of any commodity.

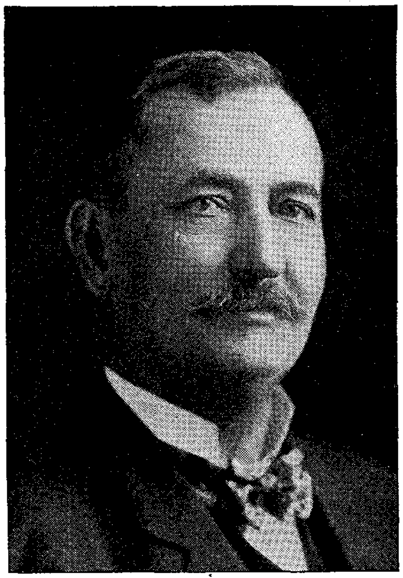
"Third — To prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transporting, selling, or purchasing of merchandise, produce, or any commodity.

"Fourth—To make any agreement, enter into any arrangement, or arrive at any understanding by which they, directly or indirectly, undertake to prevent a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or among any purchasers or consumers in the sale, production, or transportation of any product, article, or commodity.

"It also makes guilt and the violation of the law personal and punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. This bill does not change the Sherman Trust Law, but supplements and vitalizes it."

The Trade Relations Bill seeks to prevent "cutthroat" competition through price discrimination, discounts, rebates, territorial restrictions, etc.; it gives private individuals the right to found suits for redress on facts proved in Government suits, the statute of limitations in such cases to be suspended until the conclusion of the Government's action; and it affords injunctive relief against "threatened loss or damage by a violation of this act."

Last week we recorded the chorus of praise which greeted the President's antitrust program, and much more in the same vein



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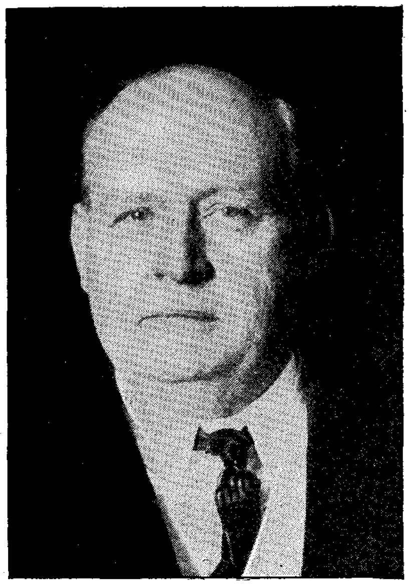
REPRESENTATIVE W. C. ADAMSON (GEORGIA),
Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.



REPRESENTATIVE H. D. CLAYTON (ALABAMA),
Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

SENATOR FRANCIS NEWLANDS (NEVADA),
Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

MEN WHOSE WORK IT WILL BE TO STEER THE NEW ANTITRUST BILLS THROUGH CONGRESS.

could be quoted from later expressions of editorial opinions. More interest, however, attaches to the criticisms, both constructive and destructive, and it is to these that we devote most of our space this week. Thus, despite assurances from the White House that the sole purpose of the bills is to restore honest competition in all lines of business, certain interests seem to regard the proposed Interstate Trade Commission as a dragon in their paths. President Wilson, in an informal interview, is quoted as saying that one of the functions of the Trade Commission would be to "smell around for rats." To this end it is to have "complete access" to "all records, accounts, minutes, books, and papers" of all corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce "excepting common carriers." And another section provides that "the information so obtained shall be public records, and the commission shall, from time to time, make public such information in such form and to such extent as it may deem necessary." In other words, objects ex-Attorney-General George W. Wickersham in *The Sun*, Congress is asked to confer "an unprecedented authority for general rummage of private books and papers, without any corresponding protection to the citizen for the surrender of his right of privacy." Moreover, says Mr. Wickersham, "in its present form the bill is of extremely doubtful constitutionality." And in the New York *World*, a strong Administration organ, we find an admission that the publicity clause of this measure, as now formulated, contains an element of danger. Says *The World:*

HE WILL HEAD THE NEW INTERSTATE TRADE COMMISSION.

Joseph E. Davies is now Commissioner of Corporations, an office which will pass, under the proposed legislation, into the chairmanship of the new Commission.

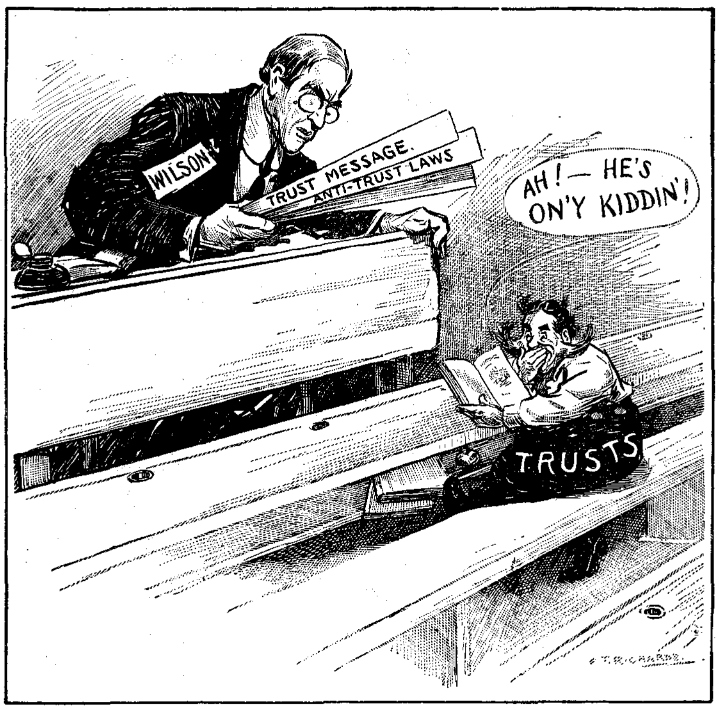
> "The information obtained by the present Bureau of Corporations, which is to be absorbed by the Interstate Trade Commission, is made public 'as the President may direct.' The new bill is a slight improvement on that piece of autocracy, but it is nevertheless bad in principle. Such arbitrary powers should not be left to the whim of an individual or a bureaucracy.
>
> "It is the duty of Congress to prescribe precisely the kind of information that should be made public. It is likewise the duty of Congress to prohibit, under pains and penalties, the publication of any other kind of information. Matters that might involve the life or death of a great corporation should be arranged by law. They should never be left to individual judgment. Otherwise the way is always open to pervert the Commission into an instrument of oppression, and what might be still worse, an instrument of nation-wide partizan favoritism and corruption."

At the same time so conservative a paper as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), while noting the danger that "the business of the country may be harassed by the constant meddling from both State and Federal bodies," goes on to say:

> "Yet if the Commission shall be in good hands and really become a guide, counselor, and conciliator, it may be turned by broad-minded men, aided by the Department of Justice, into an agency for the application of the rule of reason by the Government and the corporations."

Altho the Interlocking Directorate Bill was classed by the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) with the Trade Commission Bill as likely to "escape criticism," it nevertheless comes in for its share of attack. Thus the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) remarks that "while there are certain kinds of interlocking directorates which are altogether evil and should be prohibited, we are frank to say that we have not yet seen any specific form of law drawn that will effectively prohibit these directorates and not work hardship to legitimate business." And the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) declares that this "much too drastic bill" would, if enacted, "simply augment by thousands the existing army of dummy directors." The same paper goes on to say:

> "It is well to try to abate the evil of directors in one corporation selling to themselves or buying from themselves in their capacity as directors in another corporation. But the prohibitions



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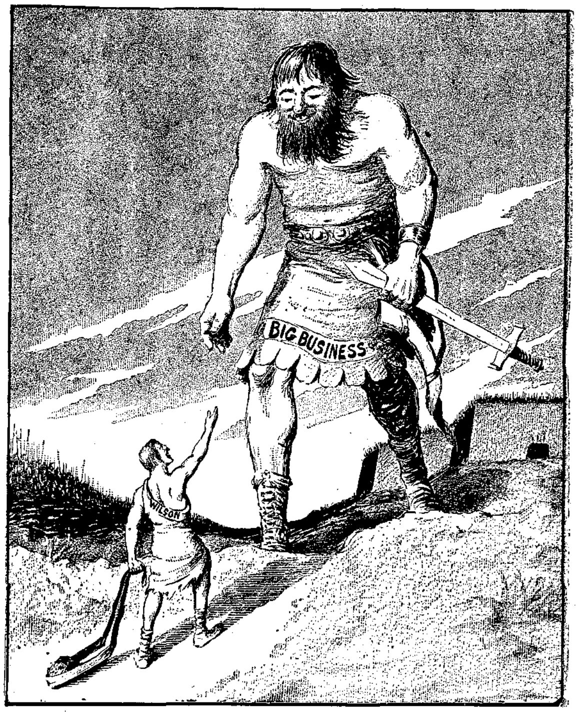
SCARED!

—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.



DAVID AND GOLIATH (MODERNIZED).

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

PICTORIAL IMAGININGS CONJURED UP IN THE MINDS OF THE CARTOONISTS

of the bill go miles beyond that. They forbid a person to be a director, officer, or employee of a railroad company if he happens to be a director or partner in a concern mining coal or manufacturing railroad supplies, even if the railroad and the concern are physically as far apart as Maine and Hawaii and never have done and never are likely to do business with each other. . . . Why not say that the prohibition against double directorates shall extend only to concerns which have business relations with each other?"

Last week we quoted Mr. Wickersham's assertion that legislation to define more specifically the prohibitions of the Sherman Law would result in increased confusion rather than clarification. And in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* we read: "It is an effort to dispense with the courts as interpretative agencies and will, of course, fail."

And the Trade Relations Bill, continues *The Public Ledger*, "in its present form is quite as defective." According to Gilbert H. Montague, a New York lawyer and writer who has won recognition as an authority on trust legislation, at least one clause of this bill would be detrimental both to the Government and to the corporations. In a memorandum submitted to the President at his request, Mr. Montague argues that "the proposal to make the prior determination in a Government suit that the defendant has violated the Sherman Act 'conclusive evidence of the same facts and conclusive as to the same issues of law in favor of any other party' in any subsequent suit for damages under the Sherman Act," would end the present tendency on the part of trusts to consent without litigation to decrees of dissolution, because "such a decree would simply invite a flood of litigation which would bankrupt any company."

The bill to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate the issue of railroad securities is ridiculed by the Salt Lake *Herald-Republican* for its paternalism. Says this ironical Republican paper:

"An Administration that contemplates empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to supervise issuance of railroad securities ought not balk at conferring equal authority upon its proposed Interstate Trade Commission with reference to industrial stocks and bonds. . . . Since the great American public is to be saved from itself, willy-nilly, why not give a finished performance?"

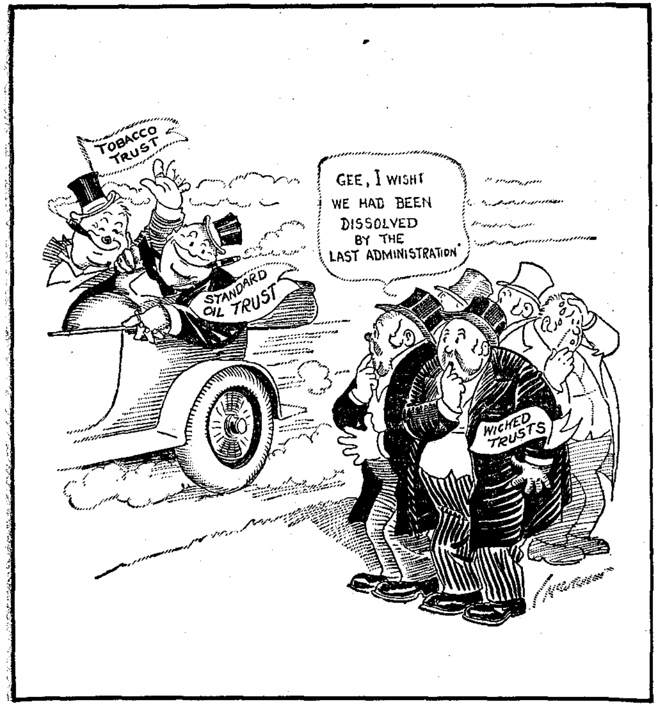
SIEVES FOR IMMIGRANTS

IN CONGRESSIONAL committee-rooms, Government Department offices, and the reference rooms of the Library of Congress, there has been going on a painstaking search for a sieve—that apparatus, as the latest dictionary defines it, "for sifting or separating the finer from the coarser parts of a loose or pulverized material by means of meshes that retain the coarser while permitting the finer parts to pass through." Our statesmen, in other words, want to devise an immigration law that will keep out those "coarser" elements from Asia or Southern Europe which are so irritating to our labor-unions and Pacific Coast citizens, and at the same time allow "finer" elements which we can "assimilate" to "pass through" our gates. So, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, "the invention of immigration tests has become one of the most popular indoor games in Washington and its environs. Every other man you meet has a little formula up his sleeve by which you can exclude the kind of alien you want to exclude and admit just the kind you want to admit." And as a result of the "new craze," continues this rather playful editorial on a grave subject:

"The sciences are booming in Washington. Geography is being written anew by Congressmen who are reconstructing the boundaries of Asia. Astonishing contributions to anthropology are being made by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, whose scent for racial distinctions is nothing short of marvelous. New principles of economics are embodied in bills providing for an international sliding wage-scale test."

Latest of these inventors, "comes Secretary Wilson with the simplest of all tests, a weighing-machine, a tape-measure, and a dead-line fixt at thirty-five years." Thus, ironically concludes *The Evening Post*, "by prescribing a minimum height of five feet four inches, the country is safeguarded against undesirable aliens of a stature so dangerous as that of Napoleon Bonaparte."

Senator Dillingham (Rep., Vt.), former chairman of the Immigration Commission, has a plan for limiting the number of aliens of any nationality admissible in one year to a certain percentage of the number of their compatriots already in the


TOBACCO TRUST
STANDARD OIL TRUST
GEE, I WISHT WE HAD BEEN DISSOLVED BY THE LAST ADMINISTRATION
WICKED TRUSTS

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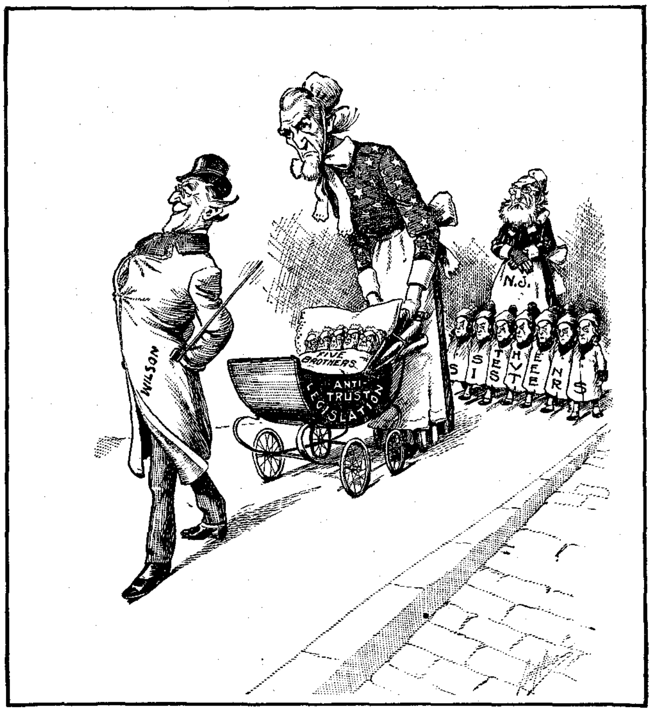
ENVY.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



ANOTHER ROOSEVELT POLICY ANNEXED.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

AS THEY VIEW THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN BIG BUSINESS AND BIG POLITICS.

United States. Congressman Gillett (Rep., Mass.) has introduced a bill providing for an "economic test," whereby no adult male immigrant would be admitted unless he had already received wages amounting to a certain per cent. of those prevailing for the same labor in this country. There is an evident intention on the part of those advocating such tests as these to avoid hitting at individual peoples. But this caution is not universal. In fact, the House Immigration Committee is considering two bills for excluding Hindus, and another which excludes all Asiatic laborers. Hearings on these bills, it will be remembered, were postponed at the request of the Department of State, in view of the pending negotiations with Japan. But the whole question of Asiatic immigration was given renewed publicity by the letter to Speaker Clark signed by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, and prepared in conference with Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti. It contained this interesting and novel proposal:

> "The Commissioner-General has suggested an amendment to the Immigration Law by including in the list of excluded aliens persons not able to pass the physical tests required of recruits for the United States Army, and inasmuch as the vast majority of our present-day immigrants must earn a livelihood, if at all, by performing manual labor, I can see no reason why the standard should not be raised to this point. This method would aid in solving the problem of Asiatic immigration, as well as immigration generally of laboring elements, without violating the most-favored-nation or other similar clauses contained in existing treaties, for the subjects and citizens of all countries would, under such a law, be treated as to physical requirements in exactly the same manner."

Secretary Wilson seems to share the Californian distrust of the Hindu, for he says:

> "From 1899 to date, exclusive of those from the Philippines, 6,656 Hindus have entered the United States in a regular manner, and, including deportations, only 98 have returned to India. . . . The number, supposed to be considerable, coming surreptitiously across the northern and southern borders, or by landing on our coasts, is not known. Their presence in large numbers throughout the Pacific Coast, particularly in California, indicates that illegal entries have assumed proportions sufficient to alarm those who make a study of labor conditions, as well as those who earn their living in industrial pursuits. No steps have been taken to deport those illegally in the country on account of lack of funds. There is no doubt that a concerted movement exists in India and elsewhere of leaders to gain admission for their countrymen to the United States. The Department is informed that the word has gone forth that 'this is the Promised Land,' that high wages prevail and constant work exists. From the Philippines, where many had gathered, came the report last spring from an officer of our Government that 6,000 or 7,000 were ready to start for the mainland at the first sign of the open door."

The army physical tests for recruits, which Mr. Wilson says he would not apply to women immigrants, require, as the New York *Times* notes, "that their ages be between eighteen and thirty-five years, a minimum weight of 128 pounds, maximum 176 pounds, and height ranging from 5 feet 4 inches to 6 feet 1 inch."

Press opinion in the East does not warm to Secretary Wilson's proposal. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, for instance, remarks that if but 6,656 Hindus have come here in fifteen years "only a Brobdingnagian imagination could construe this to mean an invasion in force or a real problem." The New York papers can not see that Mr. Wilson has advanced a very hopeful solution of the problem of Oriental immigration. "Not all Asiatic races are under-sized," reflects *The World*, while *The Sun* is surprized that Secretary Wilson should have "overlooked the fact that the conditions would not bar many Hindus, a race of Asiatics that he would keep out of the United States at all hazards." And, *The Sun* adds, while theoretically the proposed regulation would apply to all comers, in practise "there would obviously be a difficulty in welcoming Asiatics like the Hindus of sufficient stature and waving away Japanese who lacked it." The Brooklyn *Eagle* argues thus against Mr. Wilson's proposals:

> "Now there is plenty of work in this country for persons who are not born to be soldiers or physically fitted to be soldiers. The Hindu, according to all reports, can work, is willing to work, and is a peaceful, decent element wherever he goes. But he is not a labor-unionist, and Secretary Wilson is."

All of our readers are doubtless familiar with the arguments for and against the literacy test for the limitation of immigration, which is the chief feature of the Burnett Bill, now on its way through Congress. This subject was considered in our issue for March 1, 1913. So it is hardly necessary to quote editorial opinion on the subject. One agency working against the Burnett

Bill has collected expressions of opinion from high educational authorities, among which this statement from President Judson, of the University of Chicago, is typical: "It has never seemed to me advisable to establish a literacy test for immigrants, because in my opinion literacy is not always an adequate test of quality." But the propaganda against the bill on the part of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, "comprising 610 newspapers published in the United States in twenty-nine different languages, with a circulation per issue of over seven million copies and reaching over eighteen million people," has aroused the ire of at least one native American editor. Says the Adrian (Mich.) *Daily Telegram:*

> "At one flash we see the whole terrible menace—*eighteen millions* of people who live and think in Maygar, in Slovak, in Greek, in Italian, in Syrian, in Yiddish—one-fifth of the population of the United States. . . . . . .
>
> "The time has come to put up the bars—*any* kind of bar, however imperfect. Therefore we have changed our mind as to the Immigration Bill that Mr. Taft vetoed. An educational test will not keep out the precise ones that we should be most eager to exclude, but it will keep out a very large number. Give us an educational test, therefore. Give us *anything* that will lessen the flood."

WHERE WE STAND WITH OUR NEIGHBORS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S conference with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations—his "clinic," as the Boston *Transcript* called it—loosed a flood of newspaper conjecture and speculation, and all Washington, as one correspondent reports, suddenly began "to buzz with gossip about foreign affairs." This buzzing, of course, assailed the Presidential ears, as well as those of meaner men, and there issued from the White House a statement variously described as a reproof, a rebuke, a reprimand, a caution, a "direct intimation." For the news dispatches had told in convincing detail how our Government stood in a more or less splendid isolation, how we were estranged from our nearest neighbors, how we were involved in a number of controversies which might "gravitate to a common center of hostility." So the newspaper correspondents were informed that it was incumbent upon them "to refrain from discussing the foreign relations of the United States." This, as the representative of the New York *Times* understood it, "was put forward as a general proposition, and not as applying merely to present conditions." According to the New York *World's* report, the President fears that the Administration "will be regarded as disingenuous" in some quarters if speculation goes on, and unless it "is at least curtailed he may be forced into denouncing by name the papers engaged in that class of work." The President denied with emphasis, says an Associated Press dispatch, that a crisis was at hand in any of the questions he had discust with the Senators, and made it clear

> "that while he had taken up the relations with Mexico, Japan, Great Britain, and the general arbitration treaties at the same time with the Senators, these problems were not grouped together as having any bearing on the Mexican situation. He regarded them as interrelated only in so far as he wished the Foreign Relations Committee to take them under consideration so as to form a judgment on all of the points involved."

Nevertheless, we read in a dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, it is still being said in Washington "that the Mexican situation is gradually developing and that our relations with several foreign Powers may be involved." And the New York *Times's* correspondent pictures the United States as "estranged from practically every important Power in both hemispheres—

> "Definite differences with Japan, Great Britain, Russia, and Colombia have deepened into unfriendly feeling toward the United States on the part of the peoples of at least two of these countries, and the sympathy of other nations with them has left the United States in a position rivaling the 'splendid isolation' of England in the years preceding the Triple Entente."

Circumstantial reports of the President's views are hardly quotable in view of the subsequent official denials, but it is interesting to note in the editorial columns of the New York *World*, a firm supporter of the Administration, this admission, that "for many years we have been laying up wrath against the day of wrath abroad":

> "We 'took' Panama from Colombia, and the whole of Latin America is suspiciously awaiting our action in the way of redress. We hurriedly denounced our treaty with Russia and have made no serious move to negotiate another. We entered into a solemn compact with Great Britain to admit to the Panama Canal on equal terms the ships of all nations, and then broke faith by giving a preference to our own coastwise vessels. As misrepresented by California, we have irritated Japan, with no prospect as yet of a better understanding."

All these, says *The World*, "are evil legacies from the Roosevelt and Taft Administrations." On the contrary, it is the fault of the President and his Secretary of State, say Republican dailies like the Boston *Transcript* and New York *Tribune*. It is not pleasant, so *The Tribune* would have us believe, "to rebuke our own Government's conduct of its foreign relations, but it would be worse to try to mask the fact that that conduct has not for some time commanded the entire confidence of the country, and, indeed, has not led to results which the Government itself regards with satisfaction. There is no occasion for alarm. But there is need of a clear-cut, positive, active policy which will inspire the nation with informed confidence and will enable the United States to stand before the world without embarrassment." The New York *Journal of Commerce* places the blame on the legislative branch of our Government, which has disregarded or broken off existing treaties, and impaired the rights or alienated the sympathies of several of our neighbors, and in consequence has "clearly landed the country in an international position which is not only undesirable, but which is not at all free from elements of very serious danger."

But while the list of so-called controversies is a long one, says the New York *Globe* (Ind.), when it is "looked at in detail rather than in bulk, it is difficult to discover reasons for alarm." And the New York *Times* (Ind.) takes up the more serious problems and shows how easily they can be solved. The solutions it proposes, it should be noted, are practically the same as those attributed to President Wilson by several newspaper correspondents. To present in brief the conclusions reached by *The Times:*

> Taking up first the question of the canal tolls, *The Times* is confident that the overwhelming majority of the American people would repeal the Act exempting our coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls. "It is most gratifying that President Wilson has determined to make amends for our wrongful act and to remove a cause of difference with Great Britain and with other Powers by recommending appeal." *The Times* also believes it to be the prevailing opinion in this country that we owe reparation to Colombia for taking the isthmus. This can easily be furnished by the payment of a sum of money. Such settlement "will have a most fortunate influence upon our dealings with all the republics of Central and South America."
>
> The charge that Japan is furnishing assistance to Huerta is rejected by *The Times*, which agrees with President Wilson that the attitude of Japan is perfectly "correct." Despite the activity of Japanese jingoes, there is every reason to believe that on the land question we shall reach an understanding with Japan satisfactory to both parties. All these questions "may be disposed of by following the path of right and justice." In Mexico, however, "it is exceedingly difficult to see either what is right or what is expedient, even; the main thing is to keep ourselves out of the trouble." The President may have made up his mind to lift the embargo on arms for the Constitutionalists, but if so, it is "yet to be announced."

THE COLORADO COAL STRIKE

THREE STATES are now the scenes of "endurance tests" between mine-operators and workers which have been accompanied by such disturbances as to compel the notice of Congress. Discussions of the West Virginia and Michigan strikes have already appeared at some length in these pages, but it still remains to be told why the House of Representatives should deem it necessary to send its official investigators into seven counties of Colorado. According to Congressman Keating, of that State, author of the inquiry resolution, it is because "the constitutional rights of citizens have been trampled upon." And similar language characterizes the resolution of Senator Thomas (Dem., Colo.) asking for a Senatorial inquiry. In northern Colorado, we are informed by a press dispatch, 3,500 union miners have been on strike for three years. But the trouble in this small field has caused little concern compared with that in the southern coal-fields, the chief coal-producing section of the State, where 14,000 union men went out in September, are still on strike, and are likely to stay out indefinitely, in the opinion of several authorities. The chief demands made by the workers ask a readjustment of hours and wages, the strict observance of State laws governing the mining industry, and the recognition of the union by the operators, which last is the one point upon which agreement seems impossible. At present, as a Denver dispatch to the New York *Sun* tells us, "the operators are running the mines with non-union men," while 1,200 militiamen are on guard, Governor Ammons having "put the district under martial law after there had been many battles between the union miners and the guards placed at the mines by the operators." These conflicts, the Governor's act, the acts of a military commission subsequently established, and such episodes as the deportation of "Mother" Jones, aroused a storm of hostile criticism against the State and county authorities, which in turn called forth rejoinders from the men concerned and their editorial defenders. The ending of such a strike which is paralyzing whole communities and is "little better and little more civilized than is war itself," is most desirable, declares the San Francisco *Bulletin;* but, it adds, "if deportation is to be a weapon, it is no more than fair that not only 'Mother' Jones and certain strikers be deported, but that some of the mine-owners, and some of the gunmen brought into the district in defiance of the State law, be also deported."

IN CHARGE OF THE STATE.

Governor Elias M. Ammons is finding that a strike vastly complicates governmental problems in Colorado. The labor-unions of the State are out with petitions for his recall.

Such a state of affairs may be a shame to civilization, as several editors regard it, but the chief sufferers seem to be the people of Denver and other Western cities; for a Denver county grand jury has made "a very exhaustive inquisition," and comes to a conclusion, which, as it is printed in the Denver *Times*, seems decidedly hostile to the claims of the mine-workers. It is found:

> "That the higher price of coal is largely due to the increased cost of mining incident to the employment of guards and other expenses of the mining companies for the protection of their properties, in companies having refused to accede to the demands for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. In our opinion, there is nothing else at stake.
>
> "Better wages are paid than in any of the Eastern States; the eight-hour law is strictly enforced; the companies stand ready and willing to grant the privileges of check-weighmen whenever the men desire it, and meet any and every provision in fairness and equity that may be demanded by the workmen as individuals, but claim that recognition of the union would simply mean the turning over of the entire control of their property to the United Mine Workers of America, and on this point the companies absolutely refuse to yield. . . . . . .
>
> "From testimony submitted to it the grand jury is of the opinion that a large percentage of the reputable and responsible miners left the districts before or immediately after the strike, particularly in the southern fields, and that of the remainder at least 70 per cent. are composed of aliens, and we believe that the action of the leaders of the United Mine Workers in furnishing to these men arms and ammunition is in itself most culpable, and can only be viewed in the light of defiance to organized government. In view of these facts, and other facts adduced, the grand jury wishes to heartily commend Governor Ammons for the firm stand he has taken in sending the militia to the distracted sections of our State, looking to the protection of life and property, and also feels that the utmost credit is due General Chase for his masterly handling of this most trying situation."

IN CHARGE OF THE STRIKE.

As Vice-President of the Miners' Union, Frank J. Hayes has conducted the strike of the miners in southern Colorado and is blamed for giving arms and ammunition to the strikers.

Several attempts to settle the strike, including those made by Governor Ammons and a conference of twenty-five Colorado editors, have only encountered the operators' firm refusal to recognize the union. A State convention of union-labor delegates was held to consider a sympathetic strike. According to the Pueblo *Chieftain*, which does not side with the mine-workers, a majority favored the plan, and it was carried in a disorderly meeting, from which a number of conservative delegates withdrew. As a result of this, and of the spirit it showed, declares *The Chieftain* with marked emphasis, "the strike is practically broken"—

> "When the strike started public sentiment, which is the all-powerful factor in the final settlement of all disputes of a public character, was largely with the coal-miners. Conference after conference and demand upon demand for a settlement of the trouble found the operators willing to make concessions—true, everything sought was not conceded, but there was sufficient bending of the will on the part of the operators to lend encouragement for a consideration on the part of the other side. But the strikers—or rather their high-salaried agents and agitators, imported for the purpose—turned down each succeeding proposition submitted by the Governor and the conferees. And as the days proceeded, violence in the form of arson, murder, and

rapine marked the progress of the strike in the mining districts. It was this, and this alone, that broke the strike. . . . . . .

"While the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor was empowered to call a State-wide strike when it deems wise, there is little likelihood that this committee will ever exercise that power. If it does, few union men will be found in the State who will respond."

The Governor of the State is commended by the Pueblo daily for maintaining the military commission in the strike fields, and for refusing to withdraw the State troops. And there is especial admiration of the Governor "for his defiance of such foolish threats of recalling him if he did not bow to the will of such a class" as the strikers and their friends. "Such a demand is equivalent to demanding that the Governor haul down the flag of State and raise in its stead the red flag of anarchy."

Practically all of the statements made by this paper, and by the Denver grand jury quoted previously, are naturally contradicted by Socialist papers like the St. Louis *Labor* and New York *Call* and *Daily People*, while the Chicago *News*, New York *World*, Cleveland *Press*, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Denver *Express*, and San Francisco *Bulletin* can be quoted as favoring the miners' contention on important points. Even the Federal grand jury which indicted the Mine Workers' officials for violation of the Antitrust Law, some weeks ago, scored the mine-operators severely for being remiss in their duty to their employees and declared for better enforcement of the State mining laws and the "complete divorcement of public office" from the influence of the coal companies.

But the clearest statement of the case for the Colorado miners appears in the report of Vice-President Frank J. Hayes to the recent Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers of America. He has been in charge of the union's interests in Colorado since last July. According to his story, deplorable conditions among the miners of southern Colorado, where State laws were being violated and men slaughtered because of their union affiliations, demanded the intervention of the national organization. The mine-operators ignored requests for conference. The miners then met and presented seven demands, including recognition of the union, a 10 per cent. wage advance, an eight-hour day, the abolition of the company store monopoly, and the strict enforcement of the Colorado mining laws. According to Mr. Hayes, the operators refused even to discuss these demands, and a strike was called. This is his account of what followed:

"The strike was a splendid success from the first day, practically 95 per cent. of all the men responding to the call. Within a short time about thirty independent companies recognized the union, granting every one of the demands made by the Trinidad convention, and putting to work about 1,600 men, and helping materially to mold public sentiment in favor of our cause. . . . . . .

"The strike in Colorado has been characterized by considerable brutality, due to the anarchistic policies favored by the operators in their war of extermination. At the beginning of the strike they employed approximately 700 gunmen, many of them with criminal records, to whom petty larceny is considered a pastime and murder a skilled profession. Eight of our strikers have been murdered by these paid assassins. They also purchased several machine-guns, a car-load of rifles, and thousands of rounds of ammunition for the express purpose, as the general superintendent exprest it, of 'wiping the strikers off the map.' These machine-guns shoot 250 shots a minute and have a range of two miles. They turned one of these guns loose on our little tent city at Forbes, riddling every tent, killing one striker, and wounding a sixteen-year old boy, shooting him nine times in the legs, making him a cripple for life."

Vice-president Hayes declares that in his five months' conduct of the strike, he "advised the miners at all times to obey the law." He declares that the strikers are all standing firm, and "will never take up their picks again unless they do so as members of the United Mine Workers of America," whether it means staying out "for one year, or ten years." The part played by the State militia in the strike is thus described by Mr. Hayes:

"The militia of Colorado, as usual, is being used to assist the operators in fighting the strike. Many of our most active men have been thrown in jail by the military forces, without any charges being preferred against them. No one is allowed to talk to these military prisoners, and they are tortured and starved by the officers in charge for the alleged purpose of forcing them to make some sort of a confession. In many instances these prisoners were promised their release, providing they would desert the union and return to the mines, proving, conclusively, that the militia of Colorado, as directed by its present officials, is nothing more or less than a strike-breaking agency.

"These abuses of the militia became so frequent, and so outraged the citizens of Colorado, that the Colorado Federation of Labor called a special convention to meet in Denver, on December 16, to take some action to restore constitutional government in that State. This convention was attended by 500 delegates, representing every organized trade in the State, and, after a session lasting three days, they decided to issue petitions asking for the recall of the Governor of Colorado and the immediate resignation of General Chase and Major Townsend, two of the chief offenders against the laws of the State and nation. The convention also appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation of the outrages committed upon the strikers by the militia, and to submit their findings to all the citizens of the State. The sympathy of the general public of Colorado is largely with the strikers, and the trade-unions of the entire State are lined up behind them in their fight for human rights."

Further criticism of the Colorado authorities comes from the conservative Portland *Oregonian*, which holds them "largely responsible for the strike" through their non-enforcement of the State mining laws, and suggests in the interests of peace the establishment of a State constabulary to "render unnecessary the employment of private guards." Neither Socialist nor Labor papers are more severe in their denunciation of the Colorado Governor's course than is the Denver *Express*, which declares he has shown partiality in enforcing the law, has misconceived his duties, and has disregarded his oath of office. And it concludes that

"As an advocate of anarchy, Governor Ammons merits the severest condemnation of every man, woman, and child in Colorado who believes in the cardinal principles of liberty upon which the government of this State and nation is founded."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"MILITANTS to see the King." Not if he sees them first.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

MR. WILSON seems to be pacifying the United States, even if he fails in Mexico.—*Springfield Republican.*

WHAT a promise for the future when some legislature repeals more laws than it passes!—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF Mexican rebels ever run out of ammunition they won't know what to do with their prisoners.—*Toledo Blade.*

GOVERNMENT ownership of the railroads is debatable, but labor-union ownership appears to be a fact.—*Providence Journal.*

A JUDGE has declared that Wisconsin's eugenic marriage law is invalid. That's pretty rough on a law which aimed at abolishing the invalid.—*Charleston News.*

NEW YORK STATE should call it the Department of Highways and Buyways.—*Columbia State.*

"PUT in Coffin: He Fights," headlines the Chicago *Tribune*. Reminds us of the G. O. P.—*Columbia State.*

IF the Government is going to build railways, will twelve reserve banks be enough?—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

GOVERNMENT officials have seized 10,000,000 pesos of Mexican revolutionary money, or about $6.75.—*Columbia State.*

EVERY rose has its thorn. An employee of Henry Ford had to raise his alimony from $4 to $12 a week.—*New York American.*

THE American Peace and Arbitration League, in electing Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft its honorary presidents, seems to have committed a paradox.—*Kansas City Star.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

IN DEFENSE OF THE GERMAN ARMY

WHILE MUCH INDIGNATION is exprest in Germany by the Liberals and Socialists at the acquittal of the officers who put Zabern under martial law, it must not be supposed that the Army has no friends. In former articles we have dwelt upon the comments of the press which condemned the treatment of the Alsatians by the German soldiery. But now we read in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, a paper which always speaks with official authority, that neither the military courts nor Colonel Reuter are to blame for all the disturbance and scandal attendant upon the act of Forstner in drawing his saber on an Alsatian Malchus. This important organ blames "the lazy legislators who have not made sufficiently plain the boundary between civil and military authority." When the civil authorities failed to restrain the people who insulted and hooted the troops, the officers had to uphold the Army's honor by enforcing order at the point of the bayonet. In the same tone the Berlin *Post* remarks:

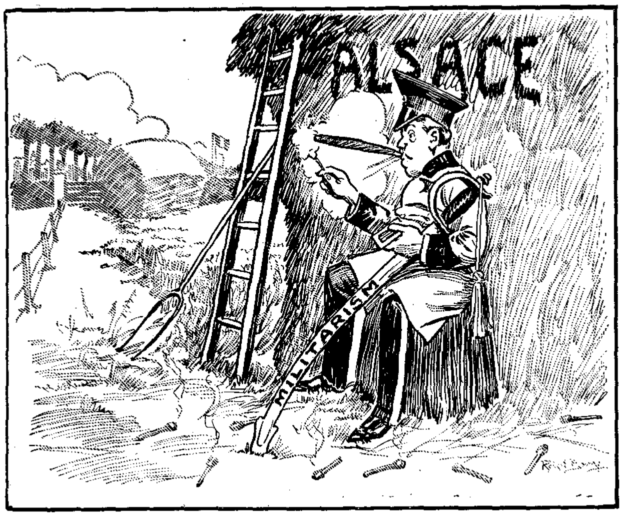
> "The three verdicts of acquittal delivered by the military court at Strassburg will have a wholesome effect in Alsace-Lorraine. The consideration due the Army has been reestablished."

The *Tag* (Berlin) chimes in with the following comment:

> "The judgment of the Strassburg court will meet with the high approval of all who wish the authorities of the State to be supported. This authority finds its mainstay in the Army. Colonel Reuter has not only been acquitted, but completely justified. The more men like him that we have the more confidence we have in exclaiming, 'Country of our heart's love, now you can be assured of tranquillity.'"

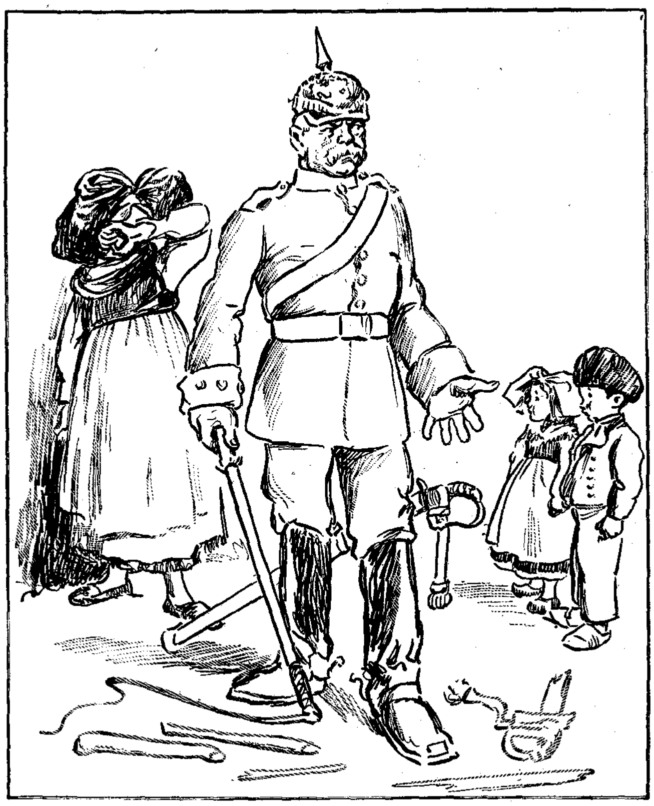
These words, of course, support the claim made by the Imperial Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, when speaking in the Reichstag in defense of Colonel Reuter. He said:

"The dearest wish of all



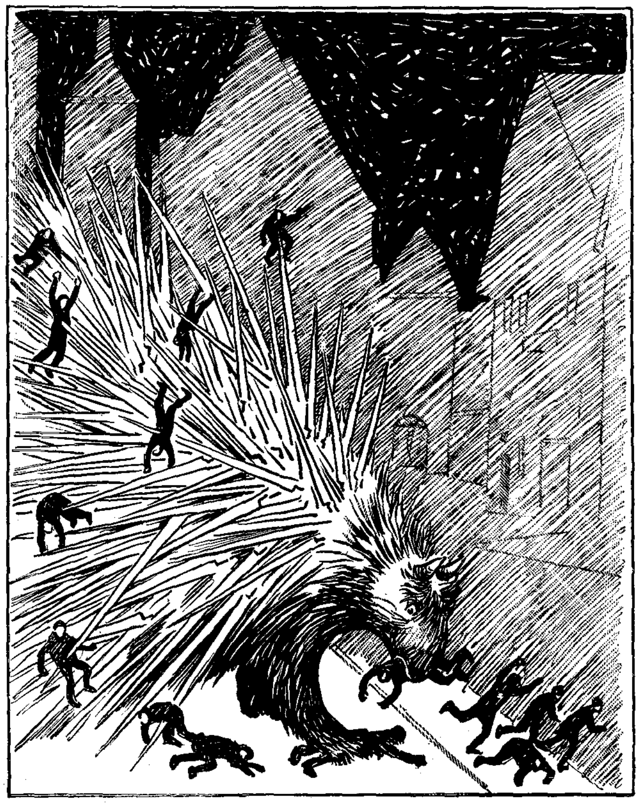
A DANGEROUS GAME.

—*News of the World* (London).



UNGRATEFUL ALSACE.

"Would you believe it, I have been knocking her about for forty years, and still she does not love me!" —*Rire* (Paris).



PRUSSIAN COLONIZATION.

"Love me you must, you 'Wackes'!"

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

CARTOON THRUSTS FROM THREE NATIONS AT GERMAN SABER SOVEREIGNTY.

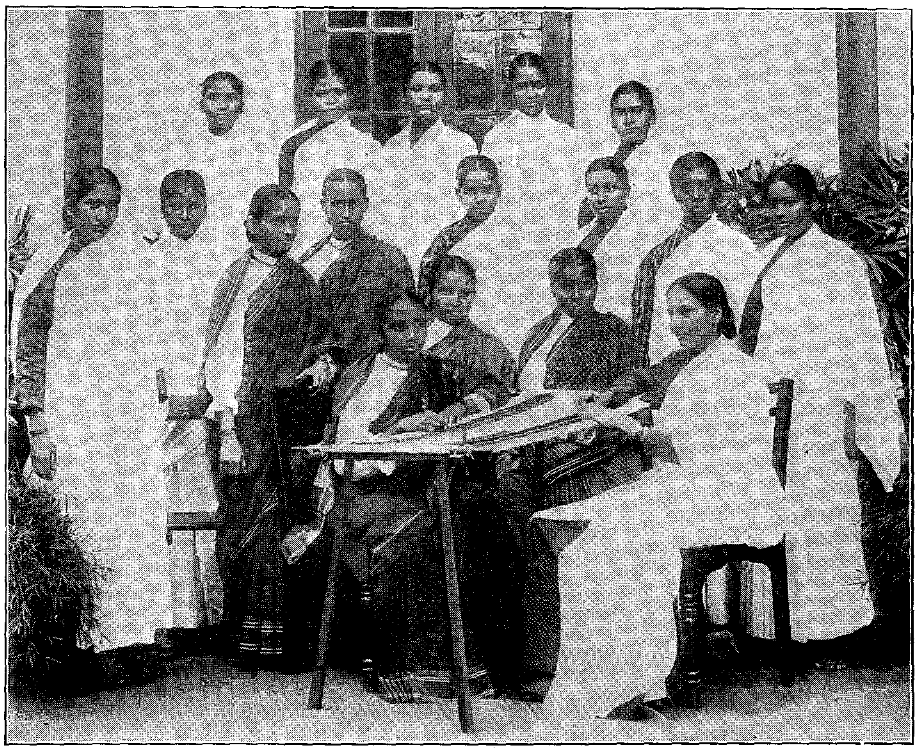
Prussians faithful to the Constitution is to see this Army left inviolable under the leadership of its King, and kept prepared at the same time to repulse all foreign attacks."

The Paris *Gaulois* attempts to explain the attitude taken by the military authorities in the Zabern affair in the following way:

"We must bear in mind one fact. Whatever may be said, the German Government reflects the general sentiment of the German people when it declares that the Army is the sole safeguard of its power and the guaranty of order and justice. The Army is bound to take a position above the laws, above all political or sentimental consideration. This view is emphasized by the sentence recently rendered at Strassburg and recalls the maxim of Mirabeau, 'Prussia is an army that possesses a people and not a people that possesses an army.'"

A like liberal, intelligent, and generous view of the situation is taken by the London *Westminster Gazette*, in which we read:

"These recent trials have shown the surprizingly wide powers possest by the Army and the helplessness of the civilian who is imprisoned or injured by a German soldier. If the normal average German officer or soldier were accustomed to use the powers which he clearly possesses, Zabern affairs would be every-day incidents. As a fact, they are highly exceptional, and the rareness of collisions between soldiers and civilians shows that the standard of army conduct is high, and that there is no justification for the view that German soldiers are guilty of arrogance and despotism. Our correspondent suggests that militarism in the bad sense of the word is the vice, not of the German Army, but of certain civilian parties. The militarism which has certainly marked the Zabern agitation has been civilian. It was the Conservative and Pan-German press which agitated against the Government, demanded that the soldiers should be acquitted, and threatened an army strike. The Army itself took no part in the agitation and made no demonstration of sympathy with the accused officers. That is certainly greatly to its credit and ought not to be forgotten. We have often said that in our religious controversies we have ecclesiastically minded laymen who are far more ecclesiastical than the ecclesiastics themselves. So it would seem that in Germany the real militarists are not to be found in the Army, but in the political parties. Here again the German people must work out their salvation. They are proud of their Army, which is to them what sea-power is to us in this country. —*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.



"WHAT CHRISTIANITY DOES FOR WOMEN—SOME OF THE GIRLS IN MRS. EDWARD HAINES' CHRISTIAN SCHOOL, BOMBAY—FED, CLOTHED, TAUGHT, AND LED TO CHRIST."

—*Missionary Review.*

HAPPY LOT OF THE HINDU WOMAN

ORIENTAL PRIDE, which has been rising higher and higher since Japan defeated Russia, is now beginning to find expression in the statement that Asiatic women are far better off than their American or European sisters. An ingenious case is being made out to support this theory, which curiously is being backed by Easterners steeped in Western thought, and not (as one would expect) by reactionary Orientals who know nothing of Western conditions. We have lately seen several attempts of this nature made in the Oriental press; but probably the best of them appears in the editorial columns of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), presumably from the pen of its editor, Babu Moti Lal Ghosh, a Bengali writer who is known to be a sharp critic of the British-Indian Government. He bluntly states:

"If domestic happiness is the object of married life, the Easterners are far better off in this respect with their so-called 'illiterate' and 'ignorant' wives than the Westerners with their 'educated' and 'enlightened' partners. It is quite true that education expands the mind, but education also produces bitter results, especially such education as the Westerners prize."

To show the harm that education does to women, the following colloquy between an Englishwoman and a Mohammedan priest (*Sheikh*) is reproduced:

The Englishwoman: "Why don't you give your women education and try to raise them out of their ignorance?"

The Sheikh: "Madam, you are educated yourself, and you see in yourself the result of that education. What have you done? You have run away from your men and from your country. We have no wish to lose our women, and no intention of giving them an education which will make them run away from us and leave us."

The editor, by way of comment, adds:

"Was not Eve an angel so long as she had not tasted the fruits of the tree of knowledge? There is education and education: because an Indian lady can not write or lecture, therefore she is by no means inferior to her Western sister, who can perhaps conduct a newspaper or deliver a speech."

The East-Indian satirist says that "if the Hindus have their widows, the Westerners have their old maids"; and, he asks, "Is not the lot of the latter harder than that of the former?" His comparison of the Hindu widow with the Western single woman, to the disadvantage of the latter, is interesting. To quote:

"A Hindu widow, tho deprived of her husband, will yet be housed and fed and clothed . . . by her relations. But a Western spinster must earn her own bread or starve.

"A Hindu widow, again, has a lesser chance of going astray than a Western spinster, who has to live among strangers, with none to protect her."

The writer advances a novel ground for the prohibition of widow-marriage when he writes:

"The Hindus prohibited the remarriage of widows not only on higher spiritual but also on excellent economic grounds. . . . The remarriage of every widow means the loss of a husband to a maid; and as more women are born than men in cold countries, such widow marriages . . . only add to the number of old maids."

According to the Calcutta editor, "the Hindu marriage system is better than the one that prevails in the West," because, in the latter instance, inexperienced young people are often led astray by appearances and make fatal mistakes. The Hindu father, on the other hand, he avers, makes a better selection, as he is not swayed by the "imperious demands of the senses," but considers the real welfare of his daughter. To bolster up this statement, he quotes Mrs. Walter Tibbits, who, he says, "has . . . frequently lived for months together in Hindu families as one of themselves, wearing Indian dress and eating Eastern food, and is thus in a position to give her views on the subject with authority." According to her:

> "In Hinduism marriage is the religion of a woman. If this sacrament is kept sacred in her thoughts, and this ideal carried out in her life, it is sufficient for the salvation of a woman, according to the Hindu religion. There is nothing personal in this, as in the case of a Hindu widow it is equally binding tho she may never have seen her husband. Rather it has its foundation in the fundamental laws of the universe of the two sexes being of positive and negative poles of electricity respectively. That is why all over the world a mortal sin in a woman is a venial offense in a man. That is why every Hindu father feels it his first paramount duty to find his daughter a suitable mate. It is claimed that a far larger proportion of these matches are happier than in England, where everything is left to chance acquaintance and to the fleeting but imperious demands of the senses."

"WHAT HINDUISM DOES FOR WOMEN — LEAVES THEM TO STARVE PHYSICALLY, MENTALLY, AND SPIRITUALLY IN TIME OF FAMINE."

—*Missionary Review.*

LAND "REFORM" IN RUSSIA

THE HAPPY ENDING of the Russian peasant's distress in the proprietorship of a little farm all his own is still far off, we read in the Russian press, altho the "distribution" of the communal lands has been going on for seven years. Nobody has really been trying to delay it, we are assured; in fact, the main trouble is said to be that this vital reform is being worked out too hurriedly, for, having concluded that communal land-ownership is a menace to the existing autocratic régime, because it affords a basis for peasant solidarity, the Government pursues its policy, it is charged, without paying the least attention to the actual needs of the peasants. The Government has the support of the Conservative press, but the Liberal organs are greatly opposed alike to the policy and the manner of its enforcement. Says the *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg), the leading organ of the Constitutional Democrats:

> "The present peasant land laws, which had their origin in the ukase of November 9, 1906, were crippled at their birth. Measures of enormous social-political significance to an overwhelming majority of the Russian people were adopted hastily, without serious deliberation, as a sharp political weapon. Acting upon the advice of the all-nobles' organization, there was thrown into the compact mass of communal peasantry, with a view to disintegrate it, the idea of apportioning parcels of land as private property. It was comparatively easy to decree that apportionment on paper, but it turned out a deal more difficult to secure it in the form of a farm or homestead. Still more difficult has it been found to create for these new possessions a legal status which would clearly determine the rights of the conflicting parties and permit the new 'proprietors' to live on the firm basis of the law, and not at the mere discretion of the Zemstvo authorities and the land-organization committees.
>
> "The legal side of the new peasant life presents a fearful chaos which grows with every day. Under the new peasant 'proprietors' there is no legal foundation—neither the property laws of Tome nor the common rights of the commune. The confusion grows worse and worse, and . . . there appear the outlines of new dangers which threaten the very existence of the peasantry, this corner-stone of the Russian Empire."

To make bad worse, it was found that no courts existed qualified to correct the injustices of the law and its administrators. No provision had been made for inheritance, as if the Russian peasant were immortal:

> "But it is not only with the absence of an inheritance law that the Department has been confronted in working out the project. At the first step it found that there were no courts to try such cases. Who will adjust the disputes among the peasant proprietors, which assume particularly complex forms in view of the existence of indivisible tracts of land? The reformed rural courts . . . are not trusted by the Department, 'in view of the total unpreparedness of their staff for these new and complicated duties.' The justices of the peace also 'will hardly accomplish the task successfully,' and the general courts 'will try these cases extremely slow.' These difficulties the Department attempts to overcome by transferring an immense number of peasant inheritance cases to the land-organization committees. . . . . . .
>
> "Thus, instead of the announced and expected 'equality' of the peasants with persons of other classes, for the small holders of farm and homesteads there is being created a special administration of 'land-organization committees' which will have the possibility of penetrating into the very depths of the family relations of the peasants.
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> "The Department of Agriculture and Land-Organization evidently dreams of those ante-reform times when it was the 'Ministry of State Properties,' and had charge of the wealth and fate of ten millions of State peasants. . . . And now it dreams to take, with the help of land-organization commissions, the new 'proprietors' under its 'management.' To what extent the land-organization committees, which are overcrowded with work, are, in their make-up, fit for such a rôle, and whether such elimination of millions of people from the jurisdiction of the general courts of law is at all admissible, are questions which hardly need to be enlarged upon."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FERRERO ON JAPAN AND AMERICA

GUGLIELMO FERRERO, the brilliant Roman historian and philosopher, strongly favors the view held by many eminent ethnologists, that the South-American Indians and the Japanese are kindred races, and he looks forward to their eventual alliance, if not amalgamation. He relates how Porfirio Diaz, when President of the Mexican Confederation, received from the Mikado a dispatch in which the latter saluted the chief magistrate in Mexico City as "the ruler of a brother state," that is, a land populated by the same race. Ferrero tells us, in the Paris *Figaro*, that he found in Chile, Brazil, and Mexico most of the population belonging to the native races, while the Europeans formed merely an aristocratic minority. Then he asks:

"To what race do these native populations actually belong, populations which have resisted with such vigor the influences of European conquest and immigration? Any one, without being a professional anthropologist, can discern in them a certain resemblance to the Japanese. I shall never forget, for instance, an impression produced on my mind at Uspallata, in the Andes, by the men who arrived to carry the mail from Argentina to Chile. At that time the railroad did not stop at Uspallata in winter. 'But aren't these men Japanese?' I inquired of my companion. 'They might well be Japanese,' was the reply. 'There are a number of Japanese in Chile. But they might also be Chileans.' A Frenchman who had lived a long time at Valparaiso told me the following characteristic anecdote. There was at the tennis club where his children used to play a certain porter whom everybody looked upon as a native Chilean. One day it was discovered that this porter spoke not only Spanish, but French and English, and spoke these languages very well. People were astonished, and when he was asked how he learned all these languages, it was found that this pretended Chilean was a Japanese. . . . Japan is certainly becoming rapidly Europeanized. Many writers insist upon their community of race with the South-Americans, and on this ground come to the conclusion that America, being largely populated by the same race, belongs to the territories over which Japan has historic rights. It is perhaps unnecessary to take such an idea too seriously, nor to fear that Japan will form schemes of aggressive imperialism against South America. . . . These anthropological conjectures have nevertheless a certain practical import. All the world knows that the Chinese and Japanese are not going to let the Europeans be the only ones to profit by the prodigious economic development of the American lands."

Speaking cautiously of the California difficulties with the yellow races, this historian thinks that Japan is likely to strengthen herself by union and alliance with Spanish-American states. To quote further:

"Japan will not shrink from relying upon the anthropologic theories above stated for the purpose of opening to its emigrants the ports of this immense and wealthy continent and establishing the strongest ties of close friendship where Europeans are gathering such harvests of wealth. The friendship of these states might some day need the aid of foreign allies in case of conflict with the United States. The future is not plain; the laws made by several States of the Union against the yellow race may possibly result in raising up insoluble difficulties. If this day ever arrived, it would be very useful to Japan if that country had friends among the southern neighbors of that redoubtable rival."

Ferrero speculates, in conclusion, on the result of the present struggle in Mexico and its influence on the question of Japanese immigration. To quote his words:

"Whatever be the end of the Mexican crisis, the distrust or fear with which Mexico has long regarded the United States is not likely to diminish. Japan has never considered as anything more than provisional the solution furnished by the laws promulgated against the yellow race. It is not astonishing to see drawing closer to each other two states—South America and Japan—without very much prospect of contracting ententes or alliances. But it is curious to see two sciences, anthropology and ethnology, two sciences so firmly established and so authoritative in Europe, arguing for their union." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPANESE WRATH AT OUR IMMIGRATION BILLS

THE JAPANESE PRESS are out with vigorous protests against the immigration bills now pending in our Congress. California's hostility has infected Washington, they believe, where almost the very words of the obnoxious California laws are found in the Dillingham and Smith bills in the Senate and the Burnett bill in the House, which concur in excluding "persons who can not become eligible under existing law to become citizens of the United States by naturalization, unless otherwise provided for by existing agreements as to passports, or by treaties, conventions, or agreements that may hereafter be entered into." Tourists and professional and commercial classes are admitted. Governor Johnson, of California, it will be recalled, defended the antialien land bills before his legislature on the ground that Congress was considering measures similarly phrased, and the Japanese editors are telling their people that the Mikado's Government can not logically permit the immigration bills to pass unchallenged. Their Government and our President, they urge, should take the same attitude toward the proposed immigration measure as was assumed by them toward the California land bills. Dispatches represent the Japanese, or the fire-eaters among them, as spoiling for a fight. The opinion of a great many European journals is that their victory over Russia turned their heads, and they would not fear a contest with the country styled by Tennyson England's "gigantic sister of the West." The undisguised acrimony and loud complaint with which they speak of Washington's treatment of the immigration question have recently taken an almost minatory form. Perhaps the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo) and the *Kokumin* (Tokyo) are the most outspoken. Both ridicule the "weak-kneed" diplomacy of the Government and urge the necessity of vigorous protest. As the *Kokumin* argues:

"The Japanese Government and people have been courteous to the point of hypocrisy in dealing with America. Instead of appreciating this exhibition of politeness on the part of Japan, the United States has been imposing upon us, apparently taking it as a confession of our inability to cope with American insolence and egotism. In the face of such insults repeatedly offered us by America, what irony, what nonsense, to urge Japan's participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition! The Japanese should learn to give vent to their feelings more freely, lest their good intentions may be misinterpreted by the inconsiderate."

This journal indulges in scathing sarcasm in criticizing those Japanese who advocate the maintenance of friendly relations with us even at the sacrifice of the prestige of their country. "We advise such Japanese," it says, "to forfeit allegiance to the Mikado and become American citizens outright, but the poor fellows are not wanted even in America." The Tokyo *Asahi* discusses the question in calmer and more dignified terms, yet the conclusion it reaches is much the same as those of the *Kokumin* and the *Yorodzu*. The Japanese press do not believe, however, that the immigration bills, even if adopted, will materially affect the Japanese, arguing that the discriminatory clause will not be applied to those countries having special agreements with us regarding the restriction of immigration. As long, therefore, as the "gentlemen's agreement" is in force, they hold, Japan will not be affected by the new measure. But the Japanese editors seem loath to see their countrymen made objects of discrimination in the statute of a foreign nation with which their Government maintains a reciprocal treaty. They demand "equal treatment" and the recognition of the fact that Japan has long since been admitted into the family of civilized nations.— *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

OUR MACHINE-MADE ERA

THE MINIMIZING of general intelligence by the use of perfected machinery, together with the centralization of special knowledge in managerial offices—these are making thought old-fashioned, and thus "dementalizing" a whole population. Such are the views of Arland D. Weeks, of North Dakota Agricultural College, exprest in an article entitled "The Crisis Factor in Thinking," contributed to *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago, February). We reason only when we have problems to solve, says Mr. Weeks, and everything is made too easy nowadays for most of us. Even the man who tends a machine need know nothing of its principles, and the citizen who opens a package with a knife is carefully instructed to "cut on this line." Not having to use our minds, we are in danger of atrophied intellect, thinks Mr. Weeks. He proceeds:

HE THINKS OUR LIFE IS TOO EASY.

Arland D. Weeks believes that the very perfection of our civilization is "dementalizing" us by leaving too little for our minds to struggle with.

"A dead level of almost automatic performance is forced upon factory employees, departmental workers, and quite generally upon salaried classes, not excluding even a large percentage of those employed in educational service. True, the individual of natural initiative may break through the organization and regimentation to which he is subject and achieve some measure of creative experience, but can it be doubted that the element of surprize and thought-compelling situations may diminish under modern conditions?

"Contrast the regimented lives of city workers and persons whose activities are directed from central offices with the frontiersman's life, or with a single day of camping out. The improvising of utensils, the meeting of emergencies, and reactions to the unexpected give an exhilarating taste of a life which seems of a different world. The life of the frontier has given the world many of its most valuable assets, from Lincoln and Mark Twain to the Torrens title-registration law and the Australian ballot. And one may add that to peculiarly free conditions of nurture we must attribute much of the resourcefulness of Edison and Darwin.

"It is common to refer to modern life as highly complex. This should not be taken to mean that the complexity is necessarily thought-compelling. Often quite the contrary. One's relations to this complex life may be so simple as to preclude those conditions of surprize required for intellectual advancement. The question to be asked is, To what extent does the individual find himself actually burdened with the problems arising out of modern life? If he shares but slightly, or not at all, in the management of the enterprise with which he is associated, if he is surrounded by authoritative rules and conventions, if his work is blocked out for him, it may be that anything like initiative and resourcefulness will be virtually out of the question. More grave than the economic menace of big business is the intellectual menace of centralized intelligence, represented by the management of vast enterprises from central offices, accompanied on the part of employees by rule-following self-effacement, mechanical compliance, and automatic performance. The arid intellectual atmosphere of large regimented groups in business and industry forms a striking phenomenon in society to-day. Business and industrial complexity certainly creates many problems, but by a centralized solution the rank and file of employees tend to become far less thoughtful than if they were scattered about pursuing individual and precarious vocations."

This is a peculiarly bad time to be losing our minds, we are told, for just about now they are needed to solve a lot of perplexing social and civic problems. We are meeting these as might be expected of a "dementalized" mob. If we are workingmen, the only remedy we have for our various ills is the strike, suggesting "the random, ill-coordinated actions of a horse frightened at a newspaper." If we have an election, we choose "mutually incongruous representatives." We lend a willing ear to "specious arguments for war," and fail to see through a "multitude of vote-winning tricks." Thus the new civic situations have found us unprepared. Our "practical men," the narrow-minded money-makers, are unfitted to lead us. In this situation, Mr. Weeks says, we are turning again to the once-despised "theorist," the university "doctrinaire"—and in this he sees the most hopeful sign for the future. But even here we are forgetting our theory in a plethora of "practical details," says the writer:

"From one point of view the schools are agencies to precipitate upon students unexpected situations and thought-compelling emergencies. The very nature of education for thinking implies that stubborn problems surprize the student at every turn. To the extent to which the student picks his way easily through a course, to that extent he is deprived of the invaluable experience of being compelled to think. . . . . . .

"While thinking rests upon information, the proportion of information to thinking is a vital point. The educational world is emphazing information as never before. This emphasis appears in attention paid to the kinds of knowledge regarded as most useful, and in fulness of data and details in bulky departmental courses and swollen syllabi. It is even not yet a crime for a writer to take more pages than his contribution to thought actually demands. Whole volumes appear devoted to the expansion of a single proposition which an intelligent reader could grasp in a few moments. Over-elaboration of details leaves little need to fill in outlines and tax one's own inventiveness. An excessive amount of reference-reading and the lecture system alike emphasize mass of material at the possible expense of thought activity. . . . . . .

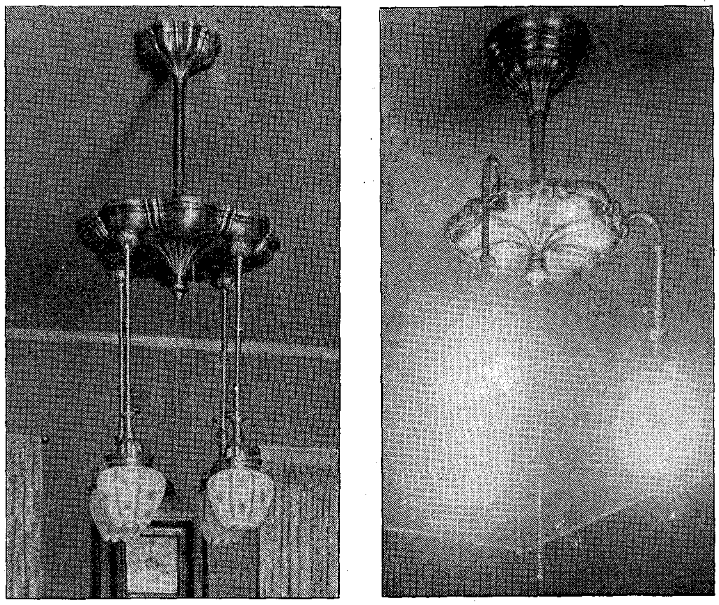
"Society has a right to look to education to maintain standards of reasoning. If it fails here there is nothing in education to guarantee that along with the diffusion of useful data there will not ensue a dearth of inventiveness and a decline of civilization.

"Assuming the dementalizing influences of centralized industry, and cognizant of the distrust of popular ability to assume the duties logically devolving upon democratic citizenship, one realizes the importance of the question of the sufficiency of education to provide effective demands upon the higher mental powers. If our complex life is actually an increasingly simple and unexacting life for the individual, and if living is to become steadily easier, the importance of assuring every individual insistent problems is not to be underrated.

"Railroad tickets are delivered at the door, and the exigencies of travel quite forestalled. Every care and worry are taken over by agents and experts—for a consideration. Struggle and confusion, judgment and enforced experimentation are ruled out by overprosperous parents and coddling functionaries. It was never more easy for a simpleton to live. But let us not forget that an easy environment, with few conditions of surprize, throws the individual down to the lower reactions and swings the beam toward devolution and degeneracy."

THE MISUSE OF LIGHT

THAT THE STATUS of artificial lighting to-day is both "critical and unsatisfactory" is asserted by F. Laurent Godinez in a volume entitled "The Lighting Book." We quote below from his second chapter, which has the title at the head of this article. Mr. Godinez asserts that illuminants of such dazzling brightness as to menace eyesight are now widely used, in an effort to secure great intensity with too little regard to quality or distribution. As a result, the writer says, we are surfeited with lighting which is utterly devoid of attraction, without character, commonplace, and injurious. He tells us:


A FIXTURE OF GROUND GLASS OR ACID-ETCHED GLASS AS IT APPEARS IN THE DAYLIGHT.

WHEN LIGHTED THE DESIGN, FAR FROM BEING IMPROVED, IS OBLITERATED BY THE GLARE.

EVIDENTLY NOT MADE TO BE LIGHTED.

"This question of quantity and quality of modern light-sources is of grave import. . . . . . .

"Only the industrial, utilitarian, and commercial-economic aspects have received recognition, yet nature provides restfulness which comes with sundown. In the lighting of the home, the glare of continual day perpetuated at night by glaring artificial illuminants is unnatural—diametrically opposed to nature's teachings—entirely lacking in that element of repose which in lighting should delicately emphasize the quiet and peace of eventide in the home. . . . . . .

"No matter how beautiful an interior may be, or how harmonious its decorative ensemble, if glaring light-sources blind the eyesight, all sense of comfort or repose is lacking, and pictorial value is destroyed. Often one is conscious of a feeling of disquietude or unrest, even in esthetic environment. This is due to the offensive white light and overbrilliancy of modern illuminants. . . . . . .

"One of the necessary requisites for ocular comfort is that the brilliancy of a light-source, in the visual field, should be restricted within certain limits. Physiologists agree that light-sources having a specific brightness of from 4. to 5. candle-power per square inch down to 0.2 to 0.1 candle-power per square inch as a minimum, are safe working standards for the eye. While no absolute rule can be laid down, owing to individually different requirements, there is one positive method of determining whether or not the source of light is dangerously bright. If it can be regarded fixedly without ocular discomfort, squinting, or annoyance, it is not too brilliant from the physiological viewpoint. Whether it is a source of pleasure, attraction, or of delight to the eye is a psychological, esthetic problem which we will discuss later.

"Since the days of the candle the source-brightness of our illuminants has steadily increased. It has passed the danger-mark, but the saturation-point is not yet in sight. If values of from 0.1 to 5. candle-power per square inch constitute visually the safe range of source-brightness, glance at the following tabulation, and cease to marvel at the optician's prosperity.

Source of Light	(Intrinsic Brilliancy) Candle-power per square inch
Candle	3– 4
Oil-lamp	3– 8
Gas flame	3– 8
Carbon filament electric lamp	375– 400
Welsbach gas-mantle	20– 50
Tungsten lamp	1,000–1,500

"From an inspection of the foregoing it is apparent that each successive development of electrical illuminants has been attended with an amazing increase in source-brightness, and that where a value of 5. candle-power per square inch is considered the maximum limit of safety, we have exceeded that limit two hundred times! . . . . . .

"Of course, in many instances, unfortunately not the majority, the eye is protected . . . by some sort of glassware in the form of shades which should serve the double function of eye-protection and the redistribution of light over areas where it is required."

It is a mistake to suppose, the writer goes on to say, that the brightest room is the best lighted. Too intense light is both fatiguing and hurtful. The "pernicious, devastating effect," as he terms it, of unmodified light, is the growing cause of much suffering that is generally attributed to other causes. It gives rise to headaches that may in time become chronic, and even to indigestion and nervous despondency. We read further:

"In the days of earlier illuminants the page was, perhaps, insufficiently lighted, and eyesight was impaired through strained perception. Then came the oil-lamp with its soft, mellow radiance, which has yet many admirers in the student world. We 'see' the small print on our reading-page by contrast—the contrast of the black type against the white background—but the total area occupied by the blank white paper is far greater than the total area occupied by the black type. In other words, the white paper area, which serves to reflect light (if glazed) or diffuse light (if rough) from a lamp into the eye, reflects or diffuses more than is necessary to perceive the small black printed matter by contrast. With earlier forms of electric illuminants the white page was modified and softened by the amber color of the light-source itself, and against this soft, mellow background the contrast of the small black characters was less abrupt, more readily perceptible, and less tiring."

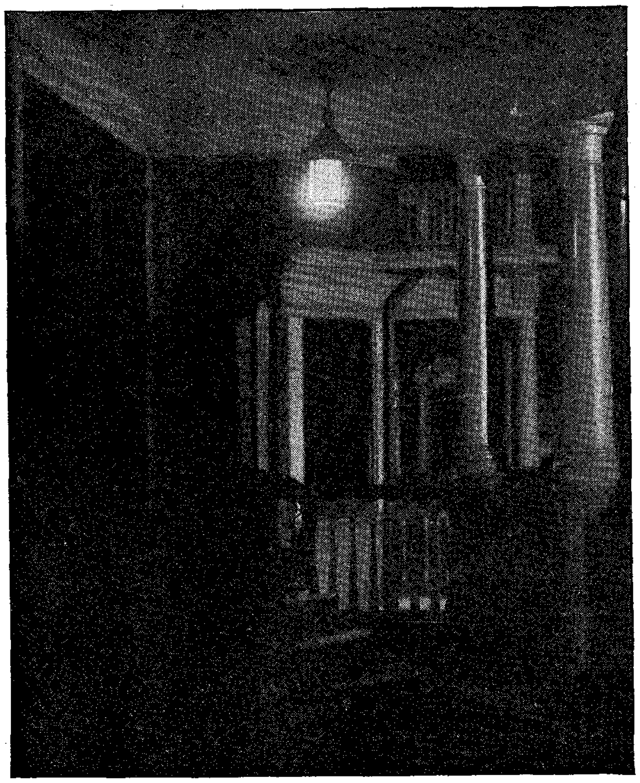
The brilliant sources, the writer concludes at length, are unobjectionable if toned down, which may be effected by the use of some translucent substance. The "indirect" or "semi-indirect" lighting, now much used, acts, of course, in much the same way.

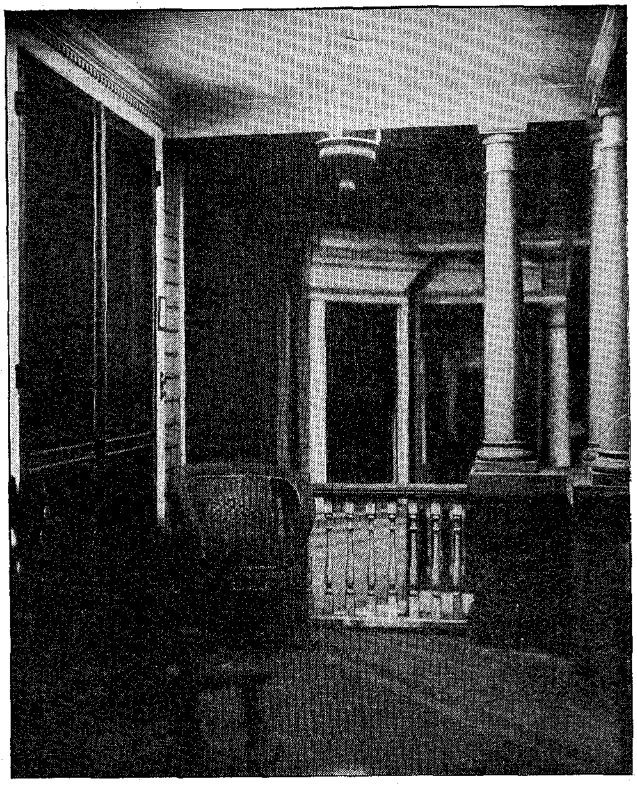
"BURNING" WATER—The secret of how to "burn water" in an internal-combustion engine is revealed to its readers by *The Automobile*, which replies to an inquirer in a recent issue as follows:

"When water is admitted to the cylinder in small quantities in such a finely divided state that it is immediately transformed into steam under the influence of the high temperature of combustion in the cylinder, the oxygen goes to combine with the carbon in the fuel, forming carbon dioxid, a healthy exhaust product. The hydrogen, of which there are two parts to each part of oxygen in the steam, is a highly inflammable gas, and in fact produces more heat-units during combustion than carbon does for equal weights. This hydrogen content adds a great deal of power to the explosion."

Upon which another automobile paper, *The Horseless Age* (New York), comments caustically:

"We have heard before of lamps which burned little else than air, and now comes our esteemed contemporary, *The Auto-*





Illustrations on pages 254-7 from "The Lighting Book," copyrighted by McBride, Nast and Company, New York.

USUAL PORCH LANTERN, WITH A 40-WATT TUNGSTEN LAMP.

There is a glare about the lamp, but the porch is dark.

THE SAME LAMP, WITH INDIRECT LIGHTING EQUIPMENT.

Note the increased brightness on walls and floor.

TWO WAYS OF USING THE SAME LAMP.

mobile, and reveals to its readers the priceless secret of burning water in an internal-combustion engine. . . . *The Automobile* does not seem to be aware of the fact that before the oxygen of the water can combine with the carbon of the fuel and the hydrogen of the water burn, the water molecules must be dissociated into oxygen and hydrogen, and this dissociation absorbs exactly the same amount of energy as is liberated by burning or combining them again. We would then be shy the amount of energy consumed in converting the water into steam. This tallies with the observation of kerosene-engine builders that the injection of water does not add to the power of an engine, tho it may be necessary to prevent overheating in case a moderately high compression is used."

THE HUNT FOR ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT

WHAT WE CALL "white light" is an arbitrary combination of colors that we regard as normal simply because it is that of the sunlight to which we are accustomed—the light of our luminary filtered through many miles of atmosphere. If we could get beyond this aerial blanket, the sunlight would appear what we now call "blue," more of this color being filtered out than any other. We soon become accustomed to a slight variation from "white" light, and then when we return to daylight it appears at first as if it were colored. All of which shows that the "color" of light depends in some degree on our eyes and on the conditions of vision. An editorial writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York) tells us that under ordinary circumstances the color of the lights used for industrial purposes is not of great consequence, altho now and then the character of the work requires that some attention be given to color. There is a large psychological factor in the matter, any very bright light seeming to approximate white in the absence of anything with which to compare it. Further:

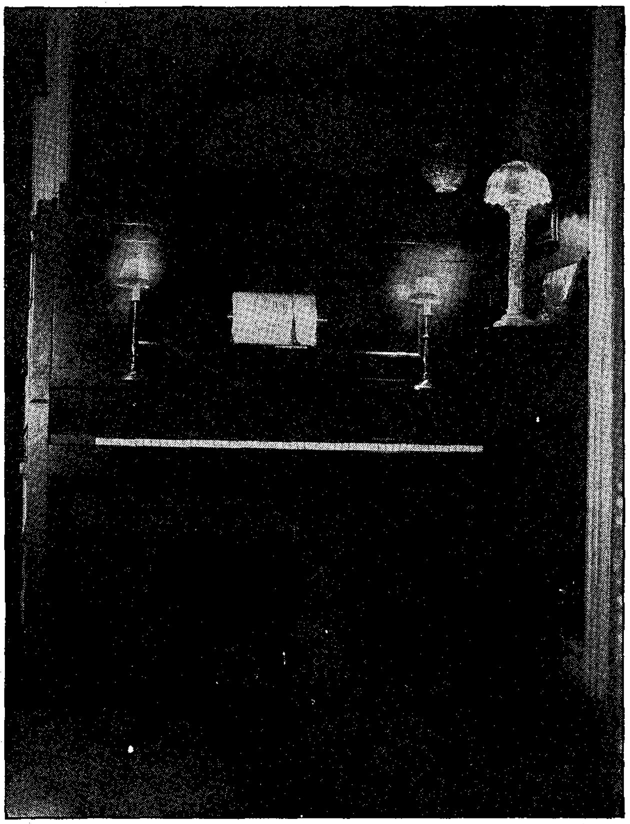
"A well-known German engineer has recently been making a very exhaustive study of the colors of the common sources of light, which brings out some interesting facts. The first of these is that of the illuminants in present use none comes very near to daylight, as that term is ordinarily understood. Daylight is a mixture of direct radiation from the sun and a considerable additional amount diffused from the blue sky or clouds. The latter component has been taken out of the sunlight as it filters through the atmosphere and is, in part, restored by the diffusion, the result being that ordinary daylight contains perceptibly more blue and less red than sunlight.

"The only light which, unscreened, comes tolerably near the ordinary daylight is the Moore tube filled with carbon-dioxid gas, which is about 15 per cent. short on red and about 8 per cent. long on blue. Unfortunately it is as a source of light extremely inefficient, and various attempts have been made to use screens over sources like arc-lamps, incandescent lamps, and Welsbach burners to correct them to daylight color; but inasmuch as they are all weak in blue, and the intensity of the other colors has to be greatly cut down to make them match, all such lights are in about the same class as the tube in the matter of efficiency. A sunlight effect is easier to get, and a pretty close approximation is furnished by the magnetite arc-lamp, which has too much red by less than 2 per cent. and not enough blue by about 6 per cent. All the incandescent lamps—gas and electric—are a long way from white, having in general two or three times too much red and scarcely half enough blue for a proper balance. The arc-lamps likewise are, generally speaking, rather far from being white, let alone a match for daylight, altho very much nearer than any of the incandescents. The new nitrogen-lamps occupy an intermediate position distinctly less near to white than the arcs and very much whiter than any previous incandescents. Finally, as freaks in the list, come the vapor-lamps of various kinds—mercury arcs, Moore tubes, neon tubes, and so forth, of which only the one previously mentioned approximates white. The mercury-lamp is a pretty good green, while the neon tube, the most eccentric of all in color, is almost a pure light red.

"It must not be supposed that nearness to white, however, gives a just value of a lamp for illuminating purposes, because it is quite well known that nearly monochromatic lights, like the yellow-flame arc, the mercury tube, and some others, really give very acute discrimination of detail in black and white distinctly better than does daylight, and the last named is often reviled by the metal-polisher on account of its really uncanny capacity for showing up spots which are not as they should be. But, altogether, the progress of artificial lighting shows better and more useful color-values year by year."

RADIUM AS A CANCER CURE

HE WHO BELIEVES that the recent newspaper flurry over the use of radium in the treatment of cancer corresponds to any new discovery or to any change in attitude toward this method by scientific students, is doomed to disappointment if he searches the medical journals for any reflection of the excitement that has agitated the daily press. Ever since it was found that radium will kill living tissue it has been tried as an agent to kill cancer cells, with fair success in cases where those cells are accessible and have not yet been disseminated through the organism by getting into the blood-stream. Experimentation goes steadily forward; but apparently the serious experimenters have little new to report, for the following brief notice in the "Current Comment" column of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* is about all that may be found on the subject after reading most of the current medical press. Says this paper:



USE AND MISUSE OF LIGHT.

Here decoration is combined with utility, but if too bright lights are placed within such decorative candle-shades as these, the pictorial effect is marred or destroyed and they become annoying.

"The recent somewhat sensational announcements of the benefits of radium therapy in carcinoma have given rise to renewed hopes which may perhaps be doomed to later disappointment. Very timely is a report by Sparmann concerning the after-history of cancers treated with radium. He discusses fifty-three cases which were reported some time ago. The figures have now been revised to give conditions as they exist to-day. Of the eleven cases previously recorded as improved, three are transferred to the list of cured, two have resumed their malignant course, and two patients are dead. In six cases previously reported as slightly improved, the condition is much aggravated in five. Of a total of fifty-three patients eleven have died since the treatment; in six the tumor has disappeared; in five the conditions seem improved; in seven the condition is aggravated, and in the others treatment was not continued because the condition of the patients had become worse. These results show that radium is a remedy of use in the treatment of cancer, 'but,' as Sparmann says, 'it is not a sovereign remedy.' The radium rays, he continues, sometimes extend beyond the cancer into sound tissue and wreak damage there, and thus are liable to be harmful. In non-operable cases Sparmann sees a use for radium. 'It belongs undoubtedly and justly,' he says, 'to the modern equipment of medical science in its fight against malignant tumors.' He concludes: 'We shall not win brilliant victories with this new weapon, but it will help us to gain step by step in our persevering and incessant siege of cancer.'"

THE DANGERS OF CELLULOID

A COMMITTEE appointed by the British Government to inquire and report on precautions necessary in using, handling, and storing celluloid has just recommended in its report, after a careful investigation requiring more than a year, that all domestic articles made of this substance be marked "inflammable." The London *Lancet*, in commenting on the report, notes that it made this same suggestion twenty years ago. Even then serious accidents had happened from the combustion of celluloid articles, but since that time the applications of celluloid have greatly increased, and the accidents from its use have in some cases assumed the form of public disasters. Says the editor of *The Lancet:*

"It has been estimated that celluloid in one form or another is to be found in between 40 and 50 per cent. of the shops in certain districts of London. A list giving the uses to which celluloid is put, if extracted from the catalog of a big shop, would contain some 200 articles classified under the headings of (1) dress and personal; (2) fancy goods; (3) musical; (4) sports and toys; (5) stationery and office; (6) scientific and surgical; (7) factories and shops; and (8) lacquers. This list, however, does not include the cinematograph film. This industry shows an enormous development. In June, 1912, there were 32 producers of films in this country, and there were 80 firms engaged in renting or letting out films for hire and between 4,000 and 5,000 cinematograph theaters. Stocks increased and the celluloid danger grew in magnitude. Accidents were no longer confined to small domestic occurrences, such as were reported in *The Lancet* twenty years ago; they became classed in 1900 as serious fires involving the loss of many lives. A terrible disaster last year in Moore Lane in the City of London, in which nine girls perished in the flames of a fire started by celluloid, roused a general feeling of indignation that such awful liabilities should be allowed to exist, and that apparently no attempts had been made to bring the storing and manufacture of celluloid under a system of public control. The demand for an official inquiry was made, and was promptly acceded to, with the result now before us.

"We hope that the recommendations of the Departmental Committee will receive equally speedy attention, so that safeguards may quickly be provided in connection with the use of celluloid in manufacture, and the handling and storage of celluloid and of all articles made from it. The danger to the purchasing public, the danger in shops in which celluloid articles are exposed for sale, the danger involved in conveyance, the danger of warehousing large stocks, the danger of the cinematograph film, have all received careful attention at the hands of this committee, and the precautions which are laid down seem to us to be reasonable and to be warranted by the teaching of disastrous experiences. We agree that all domestic articles made of celluloid should be declared. The committee consider that they should be marked with the words 'Celluloid, inflammable.' We made the same suggestion twenty years ago. We agree that warnings should be issued to shopkeepers as to the dangerous properties of celluloid. . . . We agree also that there should be certain restrictions in regard to storage. There was actually found on one set of premises in London over a ton of celluloid, while the site of storage has its risks as well as the bulk, for films have been secreted underneath a hotel and in domestic flats. It is evident that the conditions under which this business is carried on are quite unsatisfactory. Celluloid is an exceedingly useful substance, and has been turned to human account with advantages in very many directions, but it can never be allowed to masquerade as an innocent material. There is much ignorance of the dangerous nature of celluloid which this report should go far to remove, and the recommendations in it should be adopted."

WHERE TO LOCATE AN INDUSTRY

FAILURE may overtake an industry simply because it has not been properly placed. The raw material may be too far away, necessitating costly transportation; the factory may be remote from its market. Transportation, tho close at hand, may be of bad quality. There may be little or no room for extension, or land may be costly. Labor may be difficult to obtain, of poor quality, or hard to keep on account of unsatisfactory living conditions. Such considerations as these may easily make the difference between success and failure, and it therefore behooves a prospective factory-owner to study the problem of location with the greatest care. An editorial writer on the subject in *The Engineering Digest* (New York) begins what he has to say with the quotation, so long the despair of reference-librarians, to the effect that "if a man makes even a mouse-trap better than any one else, tho he build his hut in the woods, the world will make a beaten track to his door." On this he comments as follows:

"In the good old days, before trade papers existed, the statement may have been true. Somewhere in the State of New York, in the early part of the last century, David Maydole made some good hammers, and his neighbors began beating the track to his door, and finally the whole world came to him for hammers. In those old days, factories were not 'located,' they 'just growed,' and their location was usually the town in which the owner happened to live. Many famous concerns had their beginnings in this way in locations which nowadays would be thought to have many disadvantages. The Fairbanks Company, in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, is an instance. . . . . . .

"In modern times, however, these special advantages which were held by some manufacturers are disappearing. Cheap labor has gone, business enterprise is becoming universal, and goods are now bought on specification and test rather than upon the name of a brand. Reputation, which used to be obtained by long years of struggle, is now obtained in two or three years by extensive advertising and by public demonstration of quality and performance. Success in manufacturing in the future is to be obtained not by mere reputation for quality and by two or three favorable conditions, such as ample capital and cheap labor, but only by the combination of all the desirable conditions, one of which is location.

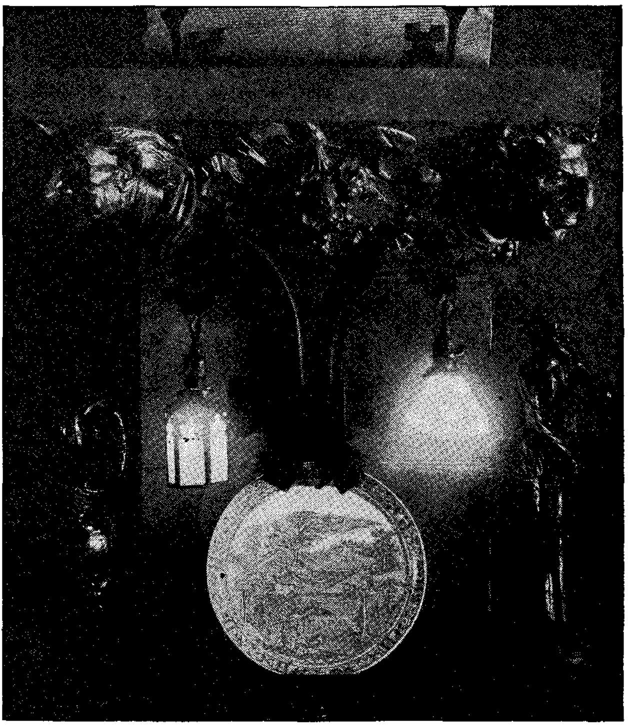
"The fact that locations that were good enough in past times are not good enough now is shown by the migrations of many large concerns and the establishment of new concerns in places far removed from the old centers of industry. The first great relocation of industries in this country took place in the iron trade. Fifty years ago its center was in eastern Pennsylvania, chiefly in the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys. Between 1870 and 1880 it was moved to Pittsburg and vicinity, to Cleveland, to Chicago, and to Alabama. Philadelphia then was the center of the heavy machine-tool trade, with numerous small concerns in New England; now Cincinnati and Cleveland are competing with them in foreign as well as in domestic markets. Shoe-manufacturing, which used to be confined to New England, is now being scattered over the West. Cotton-manufacturing has developed in the South. Of individual concerns that are moving or scattering, instances are the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, which is building a new works on the Delaware near Chester, and the General Electric Company, which is locating its new plant at Erie, Pa., on Lake Erie, instead of enlarging its plants at Schenectady and at Lynn."

In locating a new factory, the writer goes on to say, the owners should look into the future. A location good to-day may not be good ten years hence, and hasty removal may prove not to be good policy. As an instance he cites the recent transfer of the manufacture of clothing from down-town to Fifth Avenue in New York. If the millions that have been spent in marble skyscrapers to accommodate sewing-machine operators had been put into a cheaper location close to the homes of the operators, it would have been well, he thinks, for all concerned. We read further:

"Some of the conditions that should be taken into account in locating a new factory that is expected to become of great size are the following: With respect to material. Cost of obtaining raw material delivered at the factory; permanence of the supply from its present source; where other supplies may be had if the present source fails (lumber, for example). Cost of transportation of finished goods to the various markets. Transportation by automobile-trucks, by rail, by water, river, lake, or canal. (The opening of the Panama Canal and of the New York Water Barge canal is going to affect some locations.) Cost of fuel, coal, oil, or gas; if oil or gas, permanence of the supply. Water-power, quantity available and its probable permanence. Electric power from a central station, cost of, compared with cost from an isolated plant.

"Real estate. First cost, taxes, present and prospective; room for extensions; room for development of a workmen's town.

"With reference to labor: Availability of an abundant supply, skilled and unskilled. Conditions for keeping workmen satisfied to remain in the works, nearness of city or town supplying good and cheap markets, comfortable homes, schools, playgrounds, churches, hospitals, medical attendance, recreation. Control by trade-unions.



HARMONY AND DISCORD IN LIGHTING.

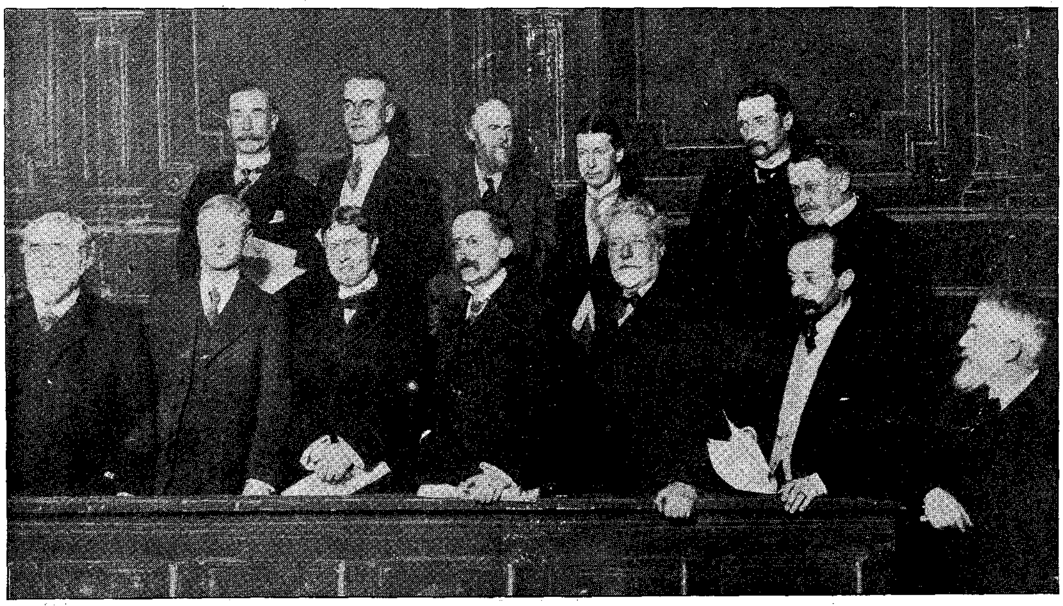
The old iron fixtures of German gothic design match the lantern shade, and make the modern shade seem cheap and ineffective.

"We regard this question of keeping workmen satisfied to remain in the works as one of the most important industrial questions of the future. It is not merely a question of wages and of hours, but of everything that enters into a workman's life. One of the chief real troubles of the workmen to-day is the high cost of food due to the unscientific methods of getting the food from the producer. It would be well for some of the concerns that are moving from the cities into the country to consider whether the time has not arrived for manufacturers employing one or more thousands of workmen to establish a cooperative store for them, which will buy produce directly from the farmers, and which will operate a cold-storage warehouse and a canning-factory. In many companies to-day the workmen are sharing in the profits of the business by becoming stockholders. They also invest their savings with the company, and have accident insurance and old-age pensions. It is only a further development in the same direction to provide the means by which they can obtain cheap food and so reduce the cost of living, and thereby make savings which may be invested in the company's stock. This is a far better way of overcoming the so-called 'injustice of the present industrial system' than the plan that the Socialists are continually agitating, that of having the community or the State become the owner of all the implements of industry. It will be a step forward to the day mentioned by the late Abram S. Hewitt in an address made more than twenty years ago, when instead of capital employing labor, labor will employ capital."

LETTERS AND ART

TRIED FOR THE MURDER OF "EDWIN DROOD"

When Mr. Bernard Shaw accepts a secondary position like that of plain juryman in a mock trial, he must of course play Bernard Shaw. So when he recently sat on the jury that decided whether *John Jasper* was the murderer of *Edwin Drood*, he interrupted the proceedings at their outset by telling the counsel for the prosecution that "if the learned gentleman thinks a British jury is going to be influenced by evidence, he little knows his country." One could almost wish it had been a real jury he was sitting on, to see how the dignity of the English bench would have met this sally. However, it was only a trial organized for the entertainment of the Dickens Fellowship of London, but many distinguished literary men participated. G. K. Chesterton was the judge; his brother, Cecil, was one of the counsel; and in the jury, besides Mr. Shaw, were Sir Edward Russell, W. W. Jacobs, Mr. Pett Ridge, William de Morgan, Coulson Kernahan, and Arthur Morrison. The trial was an effort to determine how Dickens would have finished "Edwin Drood" if he had lived to do so. "There are plenty of unfinished stories and plays by great writers," observes the London *Daily News*, "but they have not stirred a generation to finish them." "Edwin Drood," it is declared, "was not a mechanical piece of invention, but a living thing growing in the mind of the author," yet with "a tightness of construction and a subtlety of plot which Dickens rarely troubled to give." The story grew upon Dickens as he wrote it, and "it was precisely because the story grew upon Dickens that it grows upon all who read it." So far as the story was written, this is a summary of the plot made by the London *Times:*



JURY WHO DECIDED THE GUILT OF *JOHN JASPER.*

Top row from the reader's left are Coulson Kernahan, Ridgewell Cullum, William de Morgan, J. Huntley McCarthy, William Archer, Thomas Seccombe. Lower row: Sir Edward Russell, W. W. Jacobs, Pett Ridge, Arthur Morrison, Francesco Berger, Tom Gallon, G. Bernard Shaw.

"*John Jasper*, twenty-six years old, professing to be devotedly fond of his nephew, *Edwin Drood*, was secretly consumed by jealously because *Drood* was betrothed to *Rosa Bud*. *Jasper* was furiously enamored of *Rosa*, who dreaded his passion and his hypnotic power over her, while to *Edwin*, as to *Rosa*, the bebetrothal was merely a fulfilment of their dead fathers' wishes. The theory of the prosecution will doubtless be the plain and obvious theory—or, as we may almost call it, fact; that the prisoner laid his plans carefully, embroiled *Edwin* in a quarrel with *Minor Canon Crisparkle's* hot-tempered pupil, *Neville Landless*, and then, by asking *Landless* to meet *Edwin* at dinner with a view to reconciliation on the very evening which he had chosen for the committal of the murder, contrived that suspicion should fall on the innocent youth. Dickens leaves no room for doubt on that head; and probably nine out of ten readers of this masterly fragment will see, at any rate at first, no reason to doubt that the prisoner did commit the murder that evening. Dickens told Forster that *Drood* was murdered; he told his son Charles that *Drood* was dead; he told Sir Luke Fildes, the illustrator of the story, that *Jasper* strangled *Drood* with his large black scarf. That evidence seems irrefutable. Why, then, did Dickens bluntly refuse to tell Miss Hogarth whether *Drood* was murdered or not? Why, in his notes for the novel, did he make such entries as these:—'The Flight of Edwyn Drood. Edwin Drood in hiding. . . . The Disappearance of Edwin Drood. . . . Dead? or Alive?'"

In the London *Times's* report of the proceedings, opened by one of Mr. Shaw's customary flings at the British public, the first witness called was *Durdles*. *The Times's* account proceeds:

"Mr. Bransby Williams, who was greeted with loud applause, by his make-up, his knowledge of the story, and his reproduction of the character, gave us one of the most interesting passages in the trial. He was examined by Mr. Cuming Walters, and cross-examined by Mr. W. Walter Crotch, who, acting as junior to Mr. Cecil Chesterton for the defense, called down upon himself a rebuke from the Judge for addressing the witness without 'some term of respect, such as "Mr."' The delight of *Durdles* at this caused loud laughter in Court, which the Judge made no attempt to check.

"On the appearance of Mr. Arthur Waugh in the character of the *Rev. Minor Canon Crisparkle*, the foreman of the jury [Mr. Shaw] rose to declare that this witness's real name was not *Septimus Crisparkle* at all, but *Christopher Nubbles*, and that he was a Snob. The *Minor Canon*, rubicund, rotund, and not a little aged since he first made the acquaintance of *Neville Landless* (his mother, the Dresden China Shepherdess, indeed, must by now be a great age), appeared slightly nettled; but if he objected to be called *Christopher Nubbles*, he should also have corrected the impropriety with which he, a mere Minor Canon, was addrest by counsel as 'Canon.' Asked if he were in love with *Helena Landless*, the reverend gentleman confest the soft impeachment, to the amused delight of the Court.

"The most interesting part of the evidence given by *Helena Landless* (enacted by Mrs. Lawrence Clay) was her declaration that it was she who disguised herself and went to Cloisterham as *Datchery*—a statement which in cross-examination Mr. Chesterton did his best to shake. Her lunch at the Crozier—and especially what she did with the sherry—was the subject of further hard pressing by counsel (it appears that she poured most of the sherry, unobserved, into the spittoon); and so was the degree of her acquaintance with *Mr. Grewgious*, the chalk-marks she made in the cupboard, and many other points. The theory of the defense, in fact, was that (the 'official record' being silent on the subject) *Helena Landless* and *Datchery* were not the same person at all."

The defense proceeded on the assumption that *Edwin Drood* was still alive, altho *Jasper* had intended to murder him, and believed that he had succeeded, the truth being that, under the influence of opium, he failed to complete the crime. We read on:

"The first witness for the defense was the opium-woman, who immediately addrest counsel as 'deary.' Miss J. K. Prothero's appearance and speech were admirably thought out and executed, and the laughter in Court was often long and loud during the giving of her evidence. The only other witness for the defense was *Mr. Thomas Bazzard*, clerk to *Mr. Grewgious. Mr. Bazzard* seemed to us to have gained extraordinarily in vivacity and power since he was last seen in the office of *Mr. Grewgious.* Indeed, as represented by Mr. C. Sheridan Jones, *Mr. Bazzard* was as unlike the *Bazzard* of the 'official record' as could be. He appeared as an agreeable, alert man of business; and no one could find much difficulty in believing that, as 'noser' or investigator to *Mr. Grewgious* in the management of the estates that he controlled, he displayed resource and power. *Bazzard's* story was that *Grewgious*, posting down to Cloisterham to see *Rosa Bud*, and pausing in the small hours of the winter morning to lay flowers on the grave of *Rosa's* mother, found *Edwin Drood* lying half-strangled and very much dazed, and quite unable to say who had attacked him. *Mr. Grewgious* thereupon returned to London with *Drood* in his company. Keeping *Drood* in hiding, *Mr. Grewgious* sent *Bazzard* to Cloisterham to investigate, and it was *Bazzard* who disguised himself as *Datchery* (he drank all the sherry). Since *Mr. Grewgious* was not called, evidence of his doings was accepted by the Court from *Bazzard*. It was *Bazzard* who put the ring in the Sapsea vault, on the instructions of *Mr. Grewgious*, who thereupon advertised a reward for the recovery of the ring, as supposed to be on the body of *Drood*, and thus trapt the prisoner. When *Jasper* went to take the ring from where he believed the corpse to be, he was arrested. *Mr. Bazzard's* unaccepted tragedy was seized upon by both witness and counsel for the prosecution for some lively word-play, which, with dramatists on the bench and in the jury-box, was naturally kept going as long as possible for the amusement of all present.

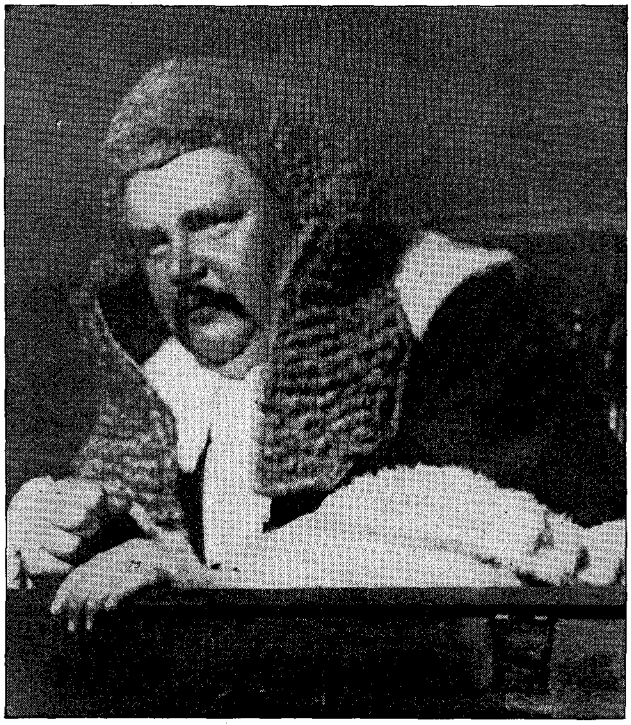
"Mr. Cecil Chesterton's speech for the defense was long, clear, and eloquent. He admitted that the prisoner was morally guilty of the murder; but claimed that there was no proof of his having succeeded. He suggested that 'he who created *John Jasper*' had intended him to be reserved for some destiny more terrible than execution. Mr. Cuming Walters, in the final speech for the prosecution, gave a vivid story of the prisoner's deliberate scheming to murder *Drood*, and claimed that his practical manner of action showed no traces of the influence of opium.

"The Judge, in summing-up, played delicately and wittily between the real and the make-believe. Breaking the invariable practise of the Bench, he showed no desire to check the ripples of laughter that attended his sentences. For all that the summing-up put the case very clearly.

"The Judge had scarcely bidden the jury consider their verdict, when the foreman sprang to his feet. The jury had arranged their verdict, he declared, in the luncheon-interval. The calmer and more judicious among them had felt that *Jasper* must not leave the box entirely unpunished. The British spirit of compromise had prevailed. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

"Counsel on both sides protested and demanded that the jury be discharged. The jury, said the foreman, were only too ready to be discharged. Thereupon the Judge committed everybody present, except himself, for contempt of Court, and wished a general good-night."

Whether all this was really a success or not must probably lie with each witness of the scene. The place was crowded with notables; but an Irishman, Shan F. Bullock, writing in the Chicago *Evening Post*, thinks the mistake was made in trying for several effects. "In part the trial was seriously intended, in part comically; the result was travesty of Dickens and of British judicial procedure." As a sidelight upon Dickens and his method and period, thinks Mr. Bullock, "it might have been valuable; but with Shaw in the box and Chesterton on the bench it soon developed into a strange medley of stage realism, fantasy, farce, and tragedy, enlivened at intervals by bursts of forensic eloquence, flashes of Shavian wit, and rumbles of Chestertonian paradox."



G. K. CHESTERTON AS THE JUDGE.

With Shaw in the box and Chesterton on the bench, says a witness, the trial "soon developed into a strange medley of stage realism, fantasy, farce, and tragedy, enlivened at intervals by bursts of forensic eloquence, flashes of Shavian wit, and rumbles of Chestertonian paradox." Chesterton's likeness to Dr. Johnson is often noted.

DEFENDING THE AMERICAN GIRL STUDENT ABROAD

THE CONTROVERSY over the question of American girls studying music abroad has broken out anew, and this time the weight of the argument seems to lie with the defense. The contest arises from the allegation that girls who go to Berlin, Paris, London, Milan, Vienna, Munich, or Dresden to study music return home "stript of their health, their jewels, their innocence, even their belief in God." Just who is responsible for so sweeping a charge is not quite clear. The names of prominent American musicians besides the editor of a musical paper are mentioned, but in one case absolute denial of responsibility for the statement has followed, and in others not sufficient verification has been published to warrant naming the responsible authors. The subject has come up from time to time, however, and this weekly has occasionally quoted articles urging the American to study at home and naming some of the European hazards similar to these here debated. We take this opportunity to give the other side, especially since we learn through cable dispatches in the New York *Tribune* that members of the American colony in Berlin are, without exception, indignant at the charges, "which they say are not only infamous, but a cause of great anxiety among all parents of girls studying in Berlin." Miss Marcella Craft, an American star of the Royal Opera in Munich, is quoted as making this statement:

"I have several dear friends who are unable to have others accompany them and whose lives here are splendid examples of pluck, hard work, and earnest study. It is not immoral conditions that are responsible for bitter disappointment, but the foolish vanity of the student, who hastens forward the attempt to astonish the world before talent has ripened. Europe has, oh, so much to give to the student who has ripened and is ready to take advantage. I protest against the assertions made. . . . They are untrue, I know, for I lived nine years in Germany studying singing. In the boarding-houses one is in constant touch with musical conditions, and I never heard anything like the conditions she asserts."

In the New York *Times* is printed an authorized joint statement by Mrs. A. Montgomery Thackara, wife of the American ex-Consul-General in Berlin, who has just retired after her eight years' presidency of the American Woman's Club, which is the unofficial "mother" of girl students in Berlin, and by Dr. Alice H. Luce, former Dean of Wellesley College, who is Vice-President of the club and herself head of a large school for American girls. It is to this effect:

BAZZARD AND THE OPIUM-WOMAN.

Some of the participators in the trial for the murder of *Edwin Drood* lent realism by appropriate costumes of period or character. These two were enacted by G. Sheridan Jones and Miss J. K. Prothero.

"These aspersions would be too base for contradiction if they were not designed to frighten American parents from giving their daughters the advantages of a European education.

"The plain facts completely belie the charges. Americans who stay at home have not the slightest reason to look askance at the American girl who has studied abroad. There is no risk in venturing the statement that considerably more freedom is demanded and indulged in by American girls at home than among American girls in Europe.

"The accusations . . . can only be based on some exceptions which have come to their attention—types that can always be found either at home or abroad. It is absurd to generalize on the strength of them. The vast majority of American girls who come to European centers like Berlin live in pensions whose reputations are above reproach. They are conducted in nine cases out of ten with a scrupulousness which many city boarding-houses in America would regard as Puritanical.

"The American Woman's Club of Berlin specializes in looking after the moral side of the girl students' life and encourages American girls to come to Europe. In the future, as in the past, Germany's musical atmosphere, despite sensational statements to the contrary, still holds out advantages unobtainable in America, either in quality or quantity.

"The refusal of Weingartner, Slezak, and other great artists to remain in America despite the allurements of unlimited dollars, simply because they prefer the atmosphere of this side, speaks for itself. All the great masters of the musical art still reside in Europe.

"American parents may be assured that they may safely let their daughters come abroad to study by observing only the most simple and obvious precautions in finding them a home."

Paris also has her defender in the person of Mrs. Oscar Seagle, who writes a letter to *The Times* giving her reflections after a ten years' residence in the French capital:

"Of course, there is always a risk in leaving a girl entirely alone in a city, but it seems to me that a girl has rather less than more temptations in Paris than in either New York or Chicago. In the first place, she has a thousand opportunities in America to one abroad of meeting attractive, sometimes wealthy men, who, besides being very pleasant companions, can give her many pleasures—opportunities of hearing good music, seeing interesting plays, and eating good dinners. Affairs of this sort, if they do no harm, seriously interfere with her work and create a longing for luxury and pretty clothes, which is very dangerous. In Paris, she would have almost no such opportunity. The few American students she meets among the male sex are, for the most part, hard-working, serious young fellows, and invariably poor. At first, her very ignorance of the language would preclude any such acquaintance among the Frenchmen. What is more important, as the French neither understand the gentle art of flirtation nor platonic friendship between the sexes, they draw a very decided line between nice girls and the other sort. A girl, no matter how inexperienced, would learn her mistake at the very outset if she should embark on any such enterprise; and she would have to be deliberately bold and in search of adventure to contrive it.

"As a girl must be very proficient in the language to enjoy the French theaters, her public amusements are for the most part confined to concert and opera. This lack of outside distraction is excellent for work, and a student's days are practically given over to lessons of all sorts; diction, language, acting, conversation, and, of course, music.

"Physical well-being is one of the essentials of a music student's success; therefore the girls choose usually pensions in the nicer quarters of Paris, in Passy, Auteuil, etc., near the Bois, which are not more expensive than the others, and where most of the teachers live. In these quarters, also, there is to be found a most delightful colony of Americans, where the fact that they are cut off from home ties binds them together very closely. They take a great interest in the American girls working in Paris, and no serious, hard-working girl need lack friends and advisers. The homes of many of these Americans are frequently thrown open to the students. They are entertained, helped by advice and sympathy—and frequently by gifts of money and clothes, needed lessons, concert tickets, etc. Then there is the Girls' Club in the Latin Quarter, founded by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, a charming, inexpensive home for girls; also, the Students' Hotel, one of the fine old residences on Boulevard St. Michel, which has been modernized, has steam-heating, a small hospital with trained nurse in constant attention, free consultation, free tea-rooms, and inexpensive classes in French and other courses; and Trinity Lodge, a place of somewhat the same sort; besides the Sunday-night student meetings under Shurtleff, to which many of the most gifted and popular musicians freely give their services, so that every Sunday night the student may listen to an excellent concert, a helpful talk from Dr. Shurtleff, and join in the singing of hymns. This place is always crowded.

"We have known many hundreds of pupils in Paris. They are a brave, independent set of girls, as a rule, and only a few of those we have known have returned to America the worse for their experience. They are scattered all over our country, teaching in colleges and cities; some are in the concert field and a few in opera. It is in the last step that the danger lies—not for her who has the great talent, to whom the doors are thrown open, but for her who must sing in opera or die unhappy, and whose talent is not greater than that of many others. The need of pretty clothes, costumes and wigs, of numerous coaching

> lessons with expensive and influential *chefs d'orchestre*, and acting lessons with stage directors, the desire to buy a début perhaps or to pay some impresario to secure one in some little time—these things call for money, and, if the girl is attractive, the temptations are great."

At this point the Springfield *Republican* enters the field, observing that the general subject is one "on which it is well to keep cool and to consider that there may be right on both sides." It presents one aspect of the case overlooked by some of the other speakers:

> "As to the conduct of American girls abroad, it is unpleasant to have to say that foreigners often get a bad impression, inferring loose morals from a freedom of manner to which Europeans are not accustomed and which some girls carry to outrageous lengths. Daisy Miller was a model of discretion compared with some American girls who, with no home training and no standards of decorum, plunge into the bohemianism of student life. It is charged that some of them go further, that they feel themselves as artists exempt from the conventional morality, free to follow their temperament. But as to that there can be no profitable discussion; the point is simply that while for a sensible, hard-working girl life in Berlin or Paris may be as safe as in her home town, there is a giddy, egotistic, reckless type of American girl that ought to be kept out of that environment.
>
> "It is time, indeed, to get over the superstition that one must go abroad for music study. . . . America has been steadily importing the famous artists, and building up great orchestras and opera companies. As good teachers can be found in America as anywhere, and the great question, whether in Europe or this country, is to find the right teacher, for celebrity does not always go with merit."

MR. WINTER AFTER THE THEATER AGAIN

MR. WILLIAM WINTER'S excoriations of modern theatrical tendencies have been given voice before now, but apparently he finds new provocation to indulge in what his own editor calls in the headline "a pessimistic view." The stage of New York is his particular text, and he does not say whether we are to take it as typical of the entire country, but certain journals not of the metropolis hasten to deny that the country at large can be judged by New York conditions. Even as to these a journal like the Macon *Telegraph* thinks Mr. Winter "too pessimistic and not sufficiently discriminating." He declares the "American theater of to-day" to be "decadent—not so much from any standard of excellence, real or putative, of the past as from simple, obvious, unimpeachable standards of artistic and moral right, in the present." The specific instances drawn from the happenings on the stage of to-day concern New York almost exclusively. Hence it is perhaps necessary to remember, in reading Mr. Winter, that there are those who think that in things theatrical New York is not America, just as there are those who contend that in things cultural Paris is not France. However, we give in part Mr. Winter's words, spoken from a new pulpit to him—the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

> "The condition of the American theater at the present time, however, is in some ways peculiarly deplorable and such as no judicious lover of dramatic art can consider without a mingled feeling of resentment and sorrow. That condition will not be improved by pusillanimous praise—the empty adulation of writers who wish to ride into prosperous popularity by celebrating the present time as the Goden Age of Everything on Earth.
>
> "What, exactly, is the condition of the American stage? The theater in America, rightly or wrongly, is as a wheel, radiant from the city of New York. In that city (Manhattan) there are about fifty theaters (meaning such as are supposed to be habitually devoted to regular drama), and in those theaters, since the opening of the current theatrical season last August, inclusive of new productions and revivals, more than 170 plays have been represented. In all that number there is not even one play of the first class—meaning of good dramatic subject, technically sound mechanism, and healthful influence—which is not made and molded of things past, while there are in it many, of ordinary, or less than ordinary, technical quality, which exploit, in a gross, obnoxious manner, subjects unfit for theatrical portrayal—such plays, for example, as 'The Lure,' 'The Fight,' 'To-Day,' 'The Smoldering Flame,' and 'The House of Bondage.' Yet numerous writers have told the public, and will continue to assert, that the drama in America has never been in better condition."

The prevalence of such plays Mr. Winter does not assign to the success of Brieux's "Damaged Goods"—a play to which he pays an unflattering compliment in his peculiarly gifted style. He goes much further back:

> "The accession of such noxious trash, a kind of synopsis of police-station blotters and diurnal hospital reports, is a natural consequence of an insidious evil influence which, many years ago, began to show itself, at first furtively, then a little more openly—the influence of writers, some of them very clever, who were willing to seek profit by addressing a morbid curiosity and the carnal propensities of human nature with sophisticated stage pictures of the proceedings of infatuated fools and sentimental demireps—the 'seamy side' of life. That influence received a vigorous impulse from Arthur Pinero's ably constructed but radically unmoral play of 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.'
>
> "Other tainted theatrical fabrics have followed, in rapid succession, till at last almost every barrier protective of good manners, good taste, and public decency has been demolished, and spectacles are now presented, with impunity, against which every normal, right-thinking mind revolts. That revolt, however, finds far too little active expression. Once in a while the police interfere, but to little purpose.
>
> "A common notion—one that, at least, is insistently urged and widely deferred to—is that these reprehensible plays are really 'criticisms of life,' 'bold,' 'virile,' 'progressive,' 'up-to-date,' scandalizing nobody but fools and prudes. It is impossible, accordingly, to escape the conclusion that, to a large section of the public in New York—which is the center—refinement, morality, reticence, and decency are things worn out and cast away. How else can be explained the teeming abundance and the popularity of 'drama' which is, variously, aberrant, morbid, pornographic, and vulgar?
>
> "The fact is that the direction of the theater has been almost entirely usurped by illiterate, unscrupulous speculators, solicitous for monetary gain and the gratification of their vanity, and under such managerial dominance, the theater, practically, has been surrendered to an uncouth, ignorant, ill-conditioned democracy, unfit to direct anything, and intellect, judgment, and taste are invited to accept and applaud bad for good, right for wrong, filth for purity, ugliness for beauty, the manifestation of disease and decay for 'progress,' and, in the hysterical blather of a rabid mob, to recognize and reverence the voice of the people as the voice of God!"

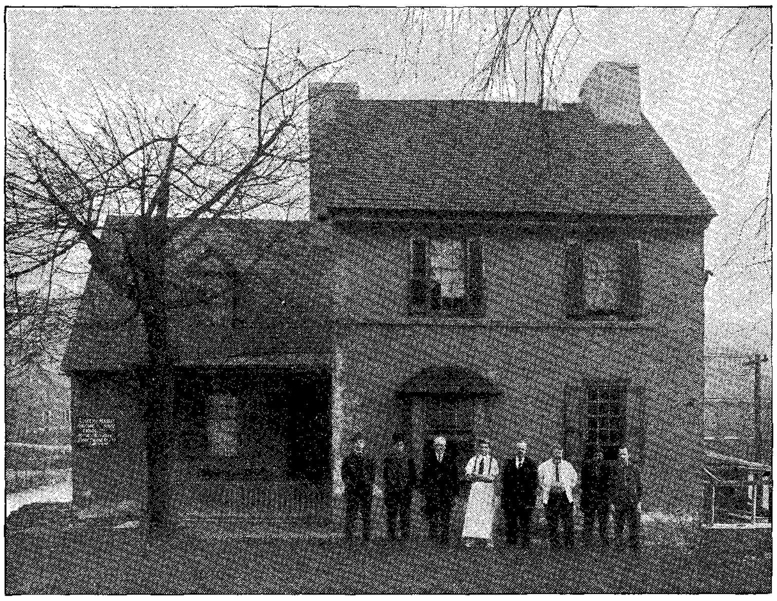
The Charleston *News and Courier* is one of those who refuse to be submerged along with New York, and it speaks up:

> "Mr. Winter's view is based upon conditions in New York; and it is scarcely fair to judge the rest of the country by New York. There are, we believe, outside of New York signs that the salacious drama has reached the zenith of its popularity and will henceforward decline. More often now than in the past determined protest follows the announcement in this or that town in 'the provinces' that a play known to be salacious will be presented in the local theater. Salaciousness, moreover, does not draw such large audiences as it used to, if one may judge by the nature of the advance notices sent out ahead of plays on tour and by the opinions of advance agents. On the other hand, a reputation for sweetness and cleanliness is no longer fatal to a play's success, but, instead, sometimes attracts hundreds to the theaters. Among plays presented at Charleston during the current season, the only two advertised as having to do with the 'white-slave' problem did a very poor business here, while the play which, more than any other, based its appeal on sweetness and cleanliness was witnessed by very large audiences.
>
> "The exploitation of vice on the stage will always attract a certain element, just as vice itself is irresistible to a certain element. But whatever may be the case in New York, there is ground for the hope that in the country at large the people are growing somewhat weary of plays which, no matter what may be their profest motive and lesson, go down into the stench and slime of the sewers of life."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

COATESVILLE'S "HOLY EXPERIMENT"

THE LYNCHING that made Coatesville famous may soon be forgotten in view of the success of what William Penn would have characterized as a "holy experiment" in the Pennsylvania manufacturing town. Readers of *The Sunday School Times*, published in the neighboring city of Philadelphia, are reminded by Mr. William L. Pettingill that Coatesville is now saloonless. But more than that has happened. And Mr. Pettingill proceeds to tell how Christian employers have made a successful fight on evil, not alone, as the editor of *The Times* puts it, "by driving out, but by letting Some One in—even Christ." One evidence was seen in Coatesville's "real Christmas" this winter. Not one family "but had a happy Christmas and a bountiful dinner," according to a Philadelphia *North American* news item. All the children of the town were invited to the homes of C. L. and A. F. Huston, ironmasters, and there "presented with gifts that aggregated thousands of dollars." Not one tenant was in arrears in rent on Christmas Day and no criminal cases were on the next court's records. Due to the efforts of the brothers Huston, who control the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, says Mr. Pettingill, in summing up the results of the "holy experiment" in his *Sunday School Times* article:



THE LUKENS MISSION BOARDING-HOUSE.

The old Lukens homestead in Coatesville where the men brought by the Huston brothers from the Philadelphia rescue missions are lodged and cared for. Religious meetings are held here regularly and, according to a visitor, there is a "daily gospel environment and Christian consciousness about the place."

> "There seems to be no 'labor problem' at the Lukens works—nothing is heard of 'the conflict between capital and labor' or 'the grievances of the downtrodden workingman.' It may be that here we have an example of God's way of solving the problem of labor and capital. Surely, it is a wholesome sight, and there is something about it that causes one to yearn that such 'holy experiments' as the one in Coatesville may be tried elsewhere."

The Huston brothers and Mr. Henry Ford would seem to be working in the same direction, the difference apparently being that the Detroiter works on an economic, the Pennsylvanians on a religious basis. Yet the new departure in Coatesville started from an economic necessity. A year and a half ago there was a scarcity of help at the Lukens plant, in particular a scarcity of unskilled workmen. To take up Mr. Pettingill's story at this point:

> "The chief of police for the Lukens works is Alfred S. Jackson, an enthusiastic and fruitful Christian worker. It was at his suggestion that the 'holy experiment' began. To the superintendent, William Hamilton, he proposed a visit to the Philadelphia rescue missions to offer employment to the men found in those places. Mr. Hamilton agreed to this, and Mr. Jackson went to the Inasmuch Mission, in Philadelphia. At the close of a meeting he made his proposition to all the men there, whether professedly Christian or not, that if they were willing to work the Lukens Company would give them employment.
>
> "Twenty-four men responded to the invitation, and accompanied Mr. Jackson to Coatesville that night. A few days later a second gang followed, consisting of forty-seven men. During the year that has followed over eight hundred men have found their way to Coatesville from the Inasmuch and the Galilee Missions of Philadelphia, and have been set to work in the Lukens mills."

Then a home had to be found for these eight hundred castaways. They were not looked upon as "desirable" guests in Coatesville boarding-houses, and the boarding-houses were pretty well filled, anyway. Besides, many of the men were weak and needed special attention. So it was "proposed to let the men from the missions have a home that should be theirs, where they could be looked after and cared for in a sympathetic atmosphere."

> "The result of this was 'The Lukens Mission Boarding-house.' The old Lukens homestead, adjoining the mills, was fitted up, a shower-bath house being added to it, and other improvements were made to render the old house useful for the purpose; and the new workers were sheltered and fed there. The house has a capacity sufficient to accommodate forty persons at a time, and it is full nearly all the time. As the new arrivals come in from time to time, some who have been there long enough to become strong vacate their rooms and find homes elsewhere.
>
> "The front parlor of the house was fitted up as a reading-room in the daytime and a meeting-room in the evening; and for several months after the beginning of the work meetings were conducted by Mr. Charles Huston himself, assisted by his wife, a woman full of faith, and fruitful in every good work. Mr. Huston preaches the real gospel, and Mrs. Huston is indeed 'a helpmeet for him.' The nightly meetings are now discontinued, but meetings are held weekly, and there is a 'daily gospel environment and Christian consciousness' about the place that is positively inspiring."

In reply to Mr. Pettingill's questions, Mr. Jackson, who is in charge of the boarding-house, said that half of the eight hundred men had "made good" in their work, and that most of the converts had "done splendidly." Mr. Pettingill tells the stories of a number of the Lukens mission men, and concludes that in his judgment "the 'holy experiment' was worth while."

Then the Hustons have been settling Coatesville's race problem, for "large numbers of negroes are employed in the Lukens and other mills, and these negroes have sometimes been troublesome to the authorities, tho "they are less troublesome since Coatesville 'went dry.'" Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huston began by organizing "a Sunday morning Bible-school for negroes in the east end of Coatesville, securing the use of one of the negro church buildings for the purpose."

ABRAM F. HUSTON,
President of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, which is solving the "labor problem" in its own way.

"Our friend, Chief Jackson, is superintendent. . . . The teaching in this school is done by Mr. and Mrs. Huston. One result of this work is that when the line-up was formed against the saloons this year the great majority of the negroes in Coatesville signed the remonstrances, tho in former years they have been mostly recorded on the other side of the fight."

Here is "another beautiful thing" Mr. Pettingill found at Coatesville:

"A great mass of foreigners are employed at the mills. Mr. Huston felt the burden of these souls upon him, and something like five years ago he started a Sunday-school for them. This school was located in a large loft built for the purpose in the new electrical warehouse. Later another building was erected for the summer sessions of the school—a pavilion that can be opened on all sides to admit the breezes. This school has over five hundred members enrolled. 'Al' Jackson is superintendent here also, assisted by 'Ike' Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Huston are here to do the teaching. When the school began, Mr. Huston could address the school only through an interpreter, or by means of lantern-slides. But the Hungarians, Slavs, and others are learning English rapidly, and the interpreter is no longer necessary. It is an inspiring experience to see the work of the Lord going on here.

CHARLES L. HUSTON,
Vice-President of the Lukens Company, who, with his wife, takes the lead in religious work among the company's employees.

"An attractive feature of this school is the 'Lukens Band' of thirty-three pieces. Many men were found in the mill, mostly among the foreigners, who possest musical talent. These were brought together and put under the leadership of John Vanderslice, an old and tried Christian employee, who, as one man declared, 'can play any instrument in the band.' A fine set of instruments and a full outfit of uniforms have been presented by Mr. Huston, and the band discourses sweet music to the glory of God in the Sunday afternoon Bible-school. The band is also in great demand for service elsewhere, but great care is exercised that in all it does it may be pleasing to God.

"All this may be considered as summing up the 'holy experiment' at Coatesville."

GERMANY DESERTING THE CHURCH

CHURCH ATTENDANCE in Protestant Germany is shrinking in what *The Christian World's* Berlin correspondent, quoted in *The Christian Work* (New York), calls an alarming way. According to a census made on a recent Sunday only 11,252 persons were attending the 68 State Protestant places of worship in Berlin. In the town of Chemnitz, in Saxony, with 300,000 Protestants, "the church attendance on this particular Sunday was 2,248." Or, taking the communion statistics as a test, "in Berlin, last year, only 14.81 per cent. of the Protestant population partook of the communion." Of course, says our informant, the numbers are more satisfactory in country districts, but "in the towns, and in numerous country districts as well, not only is the number of communicants sinking, but it is rapidly sinking, and has been rapidly sinking for several years past." And we read on:

"CHIEF" JACKSON.
He first suggested the "holy experiment" at Coatesville. Besides being chief of police at the Lukens works, he runs the boarding-house and superintends two Sunday-schools.

"In Berlin it is an established fact that the number of those who make a practise of going to church is rapidly decreasing. A serious journal here has been investigating the causes for this, and as the result of its inquiries among the working classes, it has obtained the following six reasons for the falling off: (1) The influence of the antireligious press; (2) the Social Democratic agitation against the Church; (3) the influence of evil-disposed neighbors and fellow workmen on those who would otherwise attend church; (4) the notorious unbelief of the educated classes; (5) the widely spread suspicion and dislike expended on the clergy, especially the belief that they do not themselves believe what they teach, and that their piety and truth is merely hypocrisy; (6) and, finally, the fact that all public places of amusement are open on Sunday, and that it is exactly on Sunday that the proprietors of these places use the greatest efforts to fill them. Another reason given for the increasing absence of young people from divine service is the recent institution of associations such as scouts, wanderers, and boys' and girls' brigades, all of which have their gatherings on Sundays. The great horse-races are held on Sunday, also the chief athletic events. It is stated that all these things help to deplete the churches.

"Another journal in examining the causes at work in emptying the churches does not hesitate to remark that the antiquated methods employed by the clergy in addressing their flocks and in conducting their services are becoming 'repulsive' to church-goers. Modern men in modern life will not tolerate a man in a pulpit calling them 'beloved hearers.' They hate the sanctimony and unctuousness inseparable from so many pastors. It irritates them to hear, 'firstly, my beloved,' and 'secondly, my dear brethren,' and 'thirdly and lastly.'

"Then there is a strong impression that much might be done to modernize the service of song. The Germans are the most musical people in the world and possess some of the most magnificent church music ever written. But they are beginning to lose all patience with those slowly droned-forth chorales in which there is neither force nor fire. With a sigh they think of the bright services of song in English and American churches."

These remarks of German critics are presented "for what they are worth," but the writer is inclined to think that "the causes working for the emptying of the churches are deeper and more far-reaching than any here sketched." One effect of the decline in church attendance is itself a cause of still further decline. That is the propaganda of the "Confessionless Committee," which is "agitating for a mass secession from the Protestant State Church." This movement, we are told, has set in with "tremendous impetuosity." One meeting is described, which met in one of the largest halls in Berlin, "called for midnight, to enable cabmen and tram-conductors and chauffeurs to attend after their day's work."

> "The place was packed to the doors, and the speaker of the night was Adolf Hoffmann, one of the most admired leaders of the Socialist party. On the tables in front of the audience were printed forms containing the text of the formal application to the authorities for secession from the State Church. You had only to sign your name and address, and everything else would be arranged for you. Some venturesome pastors put in an appearance. They thought it their duty to combat this movement, and the chairman was courteous enough to offer them the ear of the meeting. But they were simply howled down and covered with opprobrium. The meeting lasted till five in the morning. Hoffmann received ovation after ovation. The people frantically cheered as he quoted those passages in the Bible which treat of rich and poor, of masters who do not sufficiently reward their servants, of the powerful who oppress the weak. The entire audience sprang to their feet cheering hysterically when Hoffmann turned to the pastors and asked, 'Gentlemen, do you ever preach from these texts?'"

WHY WOMEN DON'T GO TO CHURCH

THE MAINSTAY of the Church has been supposed to be the women; when the question of non-churchgoing has come up it has chiefly dealt with men as the principal offenders. Women, it seems, however, are absentees to the extent of arousing attention and causing Mr. Bruce Barton to undertake an inquiry as to the causes which the *Woman's Home Companion* (February) prints. The article is presented, says the editor, because it suggests reasons as well as remedies for an unfortunate situation. The editor also finds "an undeniable urge throughout all the letters toward a closer relationship and interdependence between the Church and modern life; a general indication that, as conditions of living change, the Church must change to meet these conditions." One woman blames herself and her change in habits of life from the farm which was sold by her husband to take up life as a storekeeper in a small town. Sunday was the only day for rest and the association with her husband and family. Most of the other women blame the Church, either that it is too cold, or too reactionary, or too neglectful.

> "Take Mrs. Jackson's case as an example of the coldness: she wanted to be a good church attendant, she made a valiant effort continued over three whole years, but somehow the church didn't seem to care whether she came or not—and so at length she stopt coming.
>
> "'The Ladies' Aid Society met one day in every week,' she says, 'in the last church where I became a member. The people were cordial enough on the day that we met to sew and have luncheon together, but very few of them would remember me if they met me elsewhere, even at the Sunday morning services, which my husband and I attended regularly. If I spoke to them outside of these once-a-week meetings they would look at me in amazement and wonder. It is needless to say that my letter did not remain in that church longer than three years; at the end of that time I was frozen through and through, and I have not been able to find a church since that is warm enough to thaw me out.'"

A large proportion of the complaint is not against the membership, but against the character of the preachers or the quality of the preaching. One letter runs:

> "With few exceptions, the great number of clergymen I have met or known have been men of mediocre ability without training to fit them to deal with real problems of life. The Bible is usually considered as inspired in every line, without consideration of either the time or circumstances under which it was compiled. In too many of the preachers charity is lacking: the God whom they preach is a God of fear, incapable of inspiring love or unselfish devotion to duty. I do not attend church because I received no benefit in any way. I never felt inspired to worship simply because I went to church at a set hour on Sunday morning and endured a tiresome expounding of the Scriptures by a man who had no more ability than the average layman. I have little respect for the average clergyman; usually he is getting more money than he could get if he had to earn a livelihood."

Opinions may vary as to the percentage of charity contained in this letter itself, qualifies Mr. Barton. "It is indeed the harshest of the whole collection," he admits, yet—

> "The sentiment which it carries of impatience at the incomplete equipment of many clergymen, and their detachment from modern life, runs through many other letters.
>
> "'I stopt attending church,' writes one woman, the president of a large club, 'after the death of the broadest (in faith) and the most intellectual minister in Chicago, Prof. David Swing.'
>
> "'I'd like to find a greater breadth of thought and purpose in both the preachers and their preaching,' writes another club president, 'a better reach toward real human uplift. I believe in a God too great to care whether men preach in robes or out, whether prayers are written and read, or extempore; who cares only for the trueness of purpose and pureness of vision. I am not overmuch interested in righteousness, meaning hard and fast standards of conduct: God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit: I find no preaching that tells me this as I should like to have it told. To try for personal salvation may all be very well, but how about helping to place some chance for better living within reach of the thousands who are struggling all about? The only salvation worth having comes through self-forgetfulness, and yet the preaching that I heard Sunday after Sunday said, "Except ye repent," and "This do, and ye may be saved." The men who are our preachers are really business men, selling religion to the world; yet they are utterly deficient in business methods. In an age of greater individual advancement than any before they remain secluded from the world, playing with relics. They fail to meet the needs of the modern man, to whom theology is unintelligible, while life is wonderfully interesting and real.'
>
> "And so with many of the letters. To be sure, the demands of the writers are not very consistent, and one may well pity the predicament of the poor clergyman who should take them as a guide to his greater usefulness."

The Catholic Citizen (Milwaukee) finds the reasons here presented only "shallow excuses for worldliness." "These women have ideals which they get from a Christian ancestry. Let them stop going to church, and their children will not have even the ideals. They will be absolutely indifferent." The editor of *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) objects to the "assumption of both editor and writer that these fifty women are representative of either the real causes of alienation or of any considerable number of their sex." This writer goes on:

> "From the facts presented to us by Mr. Barton the most obvious conclusion is that of several hundred—we suspect not more than two or three hundred at the outside—officers in woman's clubs, one in four finds something more to her liking in the club than in the church, at which we are neither surprized nor alarmed.
>
> "We receive a further disappointment when we come to the analysis of the letters of which Mr. Barton's article is largely made up. Only one of them, or two at the outside, betrays any superior mental outlook. We should be sorry indeed if these are examples of club leadership among women. . . . The church is far from being perfect, but even if it were, it could not always minister successfully to those who have lost all sense of spiritual hunger and who go to any institution for what they can get rather than for what they can give."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

BIOGRAPHIES AND REMINISCENCES

I.

“LABBY'S” LIFE

Thorold, Algar Labouchere. The Life of Henry Labouchere. Large 8vo, pp. 584. With portrait. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

Mr. Thorold has told the story of “Labby's” life affectionately. There is no dissection in this record. It is a frank account of the varied career of the famous man of whom it treats. With all its amusing stories, it fails, as such books must necessarily fail, to come up to the standard that Henry Labouchere would have attained had he himself written an autobiography. Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, Labouchere little recked what would happen to him when at his majority that silver spoon turned to gold. Happy-go-lucky and fond of gambling in the days of his golden youth, Labouchere—as one deduces the story from his nephew's record—began life in earnest as a member of the diplomatic service. That he was unfitted for it, he gave more than one manifestation, as the incident that brought this career to a close well shows.

To all intents and purposes, he was *un enfant terrible*. Not content with offering two chairs to “a fussy German nobleman,” who called at the British Embassy at St. Petersburg where he was on duty, he showed his unfitness for office by rejecting an appointment of second secretary to the British legation at Buenos Aires by acknowledging its receipt and declaring “that, if residing in Baden-Baden [where he was in his country's service at the time], I can fulfil those duties I shall be pleased to accept the appointment.”

To those who knew Henry Labouchere, such an incident as this is characteristic of his entire career. A rich radical, he little cared for convention and, therefore, preserved his individuality throughout a remarkable life—a life remarkable for what, within the span of his allotted years, he was able to accomplish. Like Peck's bad boy, he was a thorn in the flesh to many of his political friends, for they seldom knew his innermost thought.

Independence seems to have been the keystone of his career, and never was it better displayed than when, as the Besieged Resident, he donned the blouse of the bourgeois and sent his inimitable diary to England during the Franco-Prussian War. Mr. Thorold, had he been less enthusiastic and a little more exact, would have taken care to revise the list of journalists who he states were in the ill-fated city of Paris during its memorable siege. Why Mr. Thorold should have given a list that excluded the representative of *The Illustrated London News* and of *The Graphic*, he alone can tell. Had he, for instance, consulted contemporary literature, he would have found that they too shared the pangs of hunger, fed with “elephant, cold donkey, cats, dogs, and rats,” about which Labouchere's biographer states the latter was “surprized there is not a society for the promotion of eating rats.”

The narrative before us neglects to give any record of its subject's activities during the first Boer War—the war which culminated in the British defeat at Majuba, when General Sir George Colley lost his life in 1881. It is true, however, that at that time the British House of Commons was largely occupied with legislation concerning Ireland and the rights and privileges of the late Charles Bradlaugh; but that is not sufficient reason for ignoring a series of incidents on which every student of British history wishes to be informed, especially when considered in the light of subsequent events. That Labouchere was an imperialist *in his way*, notwithstanding his democratic views, this book helps to prove. For, in the record before us one can not help but read between the lines even tho this may not have been the author's desire. Labouchere loved to see wrong righted, but he condemned, as every thinking man would condemn, the aggression engineered and carried out by the puppets of Cecil Rhodes in South Africa.

One thing Mr. Thorold has proved conclusively, however, and that is that at no time during his long career as a parliamentarian was Henry Labouchere any man's man. He voted as his conscience dictated, and, therefore, was more than once a thorn in the flesh, and to this spirit of independence more than to anything else, notwithstanding the explanations offered in this book, may be attributed the fact that during the reign of Queen Victoria he was not a member of the Liberal Cabinet nor of her Privy Council.

The author tells us Labouchere “was a man of genius—original and many-sided,” and in this we agree with the reservation that it is permitted to every man of genius to be eccentric even to moving the abolition of the House of Lords. But, perhaps the following incident told of him by his biographer, when they were both at Cadenabbia, will serve better to show the eccentricity of the genius referred to. A band was playing as Labouchere spoke: “There was a Greek named Pythagoras who comforted himself with the notion that in the future state he would be able to hear the music of the spheres. Bother that band! . . . Pythagoras picked up his notions in the East—probably from the Jews. They imagined angels with harps and a perpetual concert in heaven. Good God! Think of having to sit at a concert for all eternity! Wouldn't you pray to be allowed to go to hell?”

This story of the life of the founder and chief editor of *Truth* is well told, and much as we would prefer to have had it told by himself, we must congratulate Mr. Thorold on having achieved a very interesting piece of work.

II.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Cook, Sir Edward. The Life of Florence Nightingale. In two volumes. London: Macmillan & Co. $7.50 per set.

Remarking that a biography “is worth nothing unless it is sincere,” the author of this work adds that his aim has been to “tell the truth about the subject of it.” He has done his work “under no conscious temptation to suppress, exaggerate, extenuate, or distort.” The real Florence Nightingale was very different from the legendary but also greater one. Sir Edward Cook's book is a biography, not a history. Affluence and luxury were matters of no thought to the young girl who knew nothing else, but they stood in the way of her desire to be a practical worker in the field of her choice. Florence Nightingale had, naturally, a deeply religious and mystical nature. She early developed a fondness for nursing and caring for the sick. In fact, she felt that she had a spiritual call to that work, a call which she always dated from 1837. She was, in appearance, attractive, and talked well. She possest unusual learning, a strong sense of humor, and a wonderful facility of expression, particularly when writing. Her family did not sympathize with her desire for active duty, tho they loved and admired her greatly. Her life shows the pertinacity of a great nature and a constant adherence to her one fixt purpose, to which she lent her affections, her reading, writing, travel, and training. “I had three paths among which to choose,” she says. “I might have been a literary woman, a married woman, or a hospital sister.”

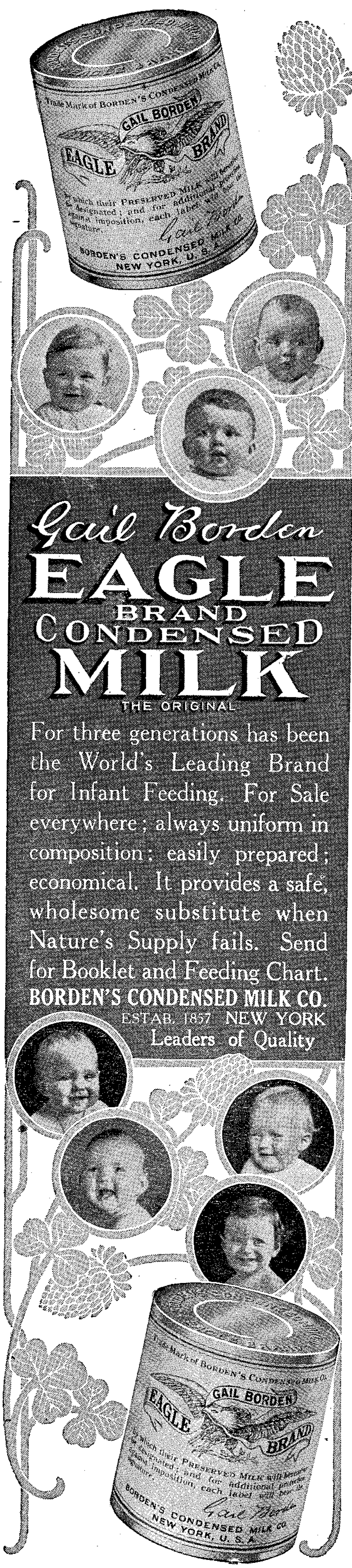
The greater part of the first volume gives a detailed account of Miss Nightingale's work in the Crimean War, the establishing of hospital-nursing staffs of women at Scutari, and all that she accomplished in improved sanitation in carrying out the instructions and suggestions of her friend and adviser, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of War. Here was her opportunity, and altho she met with all sorts of setbacks prompted by jealousy, envy, and masculine disapproval, her life was, in the main, a constant and upward progress in improving sanitation, establishing training-schools for nurses, and improving the condition of the British soldiers, “my boys,” as she always called them. Her life was strenuous always, indefatigable, untiring, and never acknowledging defeat: she struggled on, carrying in her mind and heart the minutest detail and writing letters for dying soldiers or in connection with her business which show stupendous work, supernatural comprehension, and a love for the sad and afflicted. Her troops of friends were found among royalty, statesmen, poets, and in the commonest walks of life. All learned to yield to the force of her intellect and her powerful sympathy. From the time of her return from the Crimea, no hospital work was attempted, either building or organization, without a consultation with the “Mother Superior of all nurses.” She was actively engaged in all kinds of army and Indian reforms. She was the founder of modern nursing, the instigator of the “Red-Cross” movement, and a marvelous power with pen and personal influence almost to the day of her recent death.

III.

SAINT-GAUDENS

Saint-Gaudens, Augustus, The Reminiscences of. Edited and amplified by Homer Saint-Gaudens. 2 vols. Illustrated, 8vo, pp. xvii-393, 381. New York: Century Company. $7 net.

The contrast between the American and the German way of looking at art and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artists has frequently been the subject of remark. With the Germans every artistic ambition is eagerly encouraged, carefully fostered, and at least partially, if not lavishly, rewarded. In America the artist wins success by sheer force of merit, in spite of much indifference and in the face of obstacles numerous and high. Into the German method enter both patriotism, artistic appreciation, and government patronage. The American public (the Government has no part in art appreciation) has for the most part time only for that in art which "has arrived." Each of these methods has its advantages—the German produces abundantly, tho more of the mediocre; the American, necessarily less abundantly of the mediocre, but a larger proportion, perhaps, of the more enduring. The result is among the Germans a real or affected contempt (often the result of a supercilious national egotism which merits severe chastisement) for American art and artists. Yet Americans are reaching their stride in artistic things—the national key has been struck, and we are coming to our own, as even the Germans are reluctantly admitting.

One can not read the autobiography of Saint-Gaudens, with the illuminative notes and introductions by his son, without recognizing that the United States has an art message which is finding voice. Not that one will discover in these volumes a review of American art, for Saint-Gaudens was reserved in his opinions and perhaps overreluctant to press judgment on his contemporaries. But as one would expect who knew, or knew of, the sculptor, the artists of the past half century, American and foreign, meet us in these pages, and we catch a good deal of the spirit that inspired the growth here of the fine arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture during that period.

While this is true, it is not with the contemporaries of the author that interest rests. We read the reminiscences to find light on the methods, aspirations, and achievements of the author; we would see growing the work, of hand and brain, of the creator of the memorials to Shaw, Sherman, Farragut, Lincoln, of the Stevenson medallion, and of many other notable works. The story, dictated after an operation and during partial convalescence, is naively objective, sweetly lacking in the egoism which is (often wrongly) regarded as the normal condition of artists. The natural lacunæ of a modest autobiographer are often filled by a son who, revealing an intense admiration and warm affection for his father, yet never mars by adulation a delightfully sober yet interesting narrative. It is a story of earnest striving, of arrival at mastery through infinite painstaking, through dissatisfaction with anything less than the best possible. The volumes should be an inspiration to lovers of and workers in art.

We may not close this notice without calling attention to Saint-Gaudens's dictum that it is not necessary for art students to go to Europe for study. Not only that; he affirms that they would receive better instruction in New York. This, from a master who appreciated all that is good, *whatever its source, is very significant and* exceedingly hopeful. Himself an ever-modest teacher, he saw the potency and promise of all that is really great in American art. May we not begin to appreciate our own?

IV.

HAWTHORNE AND MR. TICKNOR

Ticknor, Caroline. Hawthorne and His Publisher. Pp. 331. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3 net.

Miss Ticknor remarks that while the annals of literature contain records of various memorable friendships between authors and publishers, "it is doubtful if any can rival that of Hawthorne and Ticknor." William D. Ticknor had a desire that "his imprint upon a title-page should be the guaranty of a good book," and the house of "Ticknor," afterward "Ticknor & Fields," to which the "Houghton Mifflin Company" is the modern successor, realized that ambition. The "Old Corner Bookstore,'' at Washington and School Streets in Boston, became the "hub" about which literary New England for years revolved. Hawthorne, Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Emerson, Thoreau, and many others were its habitués. The famous "corner" had extended its hospitality to Dickens, Thackeray, and other old-world celebrities. Mr. Ticknor it was who first paid unsolicited copyright to foreign authors. The first check of this kind was sent to Alfred Tennyson in 1842.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, the man of mystery, with his capacity for "merging into the shadow," early developed a great affection for his publisher. He learned to rely implicitly on his advice and judgment, imposing on him the conduct of his money affairs as well as personal knowledge of every great step of his life. The book has a delightfully personal note, betrayed in letters from both Hawthorne and Ticknor, whose communications are frank and spontaneous. The greater part of the book is devoted to the years when Hawthorne was consul to Liverpool and his years of travel before he returned to this country. We learn to know his English friends Bennoch and Bright, his temporary dissatisfaction with his office, his great and constant devotion to his family and friends, his laughable comments on his own writings, and his absolute dependence on Ticknor. Then come the account of days in Italy, the writing of "The Marble Faun," his return to America, and the closing years of increasing physical weakness. It was a rare friendship between unusual men.

V.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Theodore Roosevelt. An Autobiography. Illustrated. *New York: The Macmillan Company.* $2.50 net.

This story of the apostle of the strenuous life is one that may be read with profit by all men. It is unique in that it teaches a lesson and that lesson is that there is honor to the prophet even in his own country. If ever proof were needed, this book provides that proof that of all men of action, men who have done things, Theodore Roosevelt, in the brief span of his life that he has placed on record, with the reasons why as well as for his deeds, stands second to few. The story he tells is one of versatile activity clothed in plain dress. Incidentally, the reader is treated to a series of homilies in moral philosophy brought home so forcibly as to admit of no contradiction. Colonel Roosevelt is a positivist of the strongest type, and if one does not always agree with him one must confess to an admiration for the vigorous way in which he sets about to convince one that he is in the right.

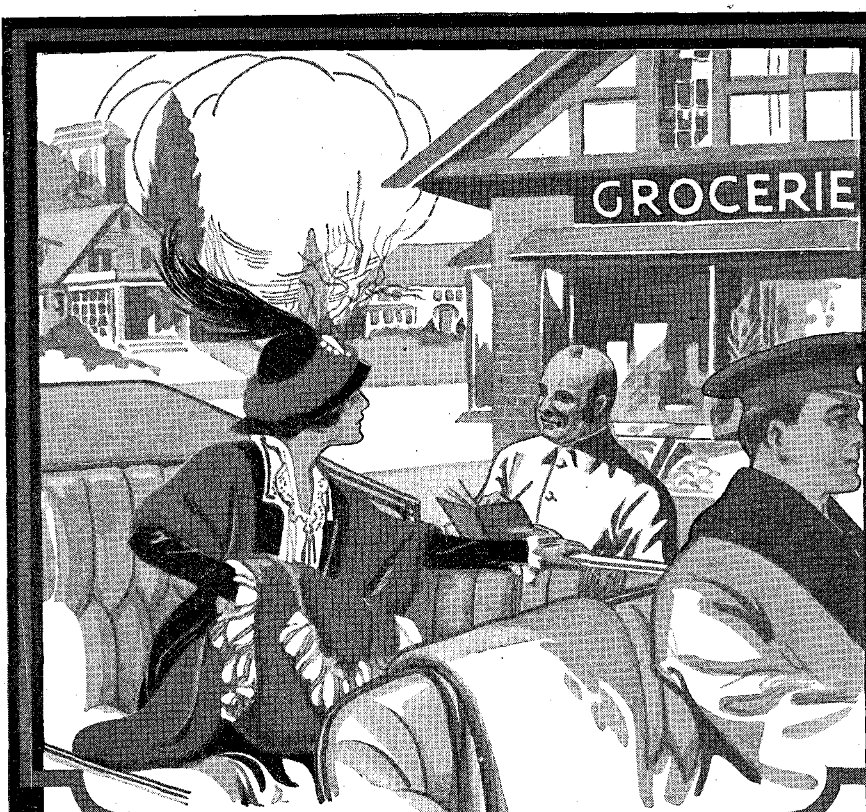
In this narrative he tells us that as a small boy he "was sickly and delicate, suffered much from asthma and frequently had to be taken away on trips to find a place where he could breathe." In addition he was very near-sighted and at an early age had to take to spectacles. That one so ill-equipped for the strenuous life should have been spared to receive the greatest honor that the United States can confer upon her sons, and should have accomplished what he was able to accomplish within the first half of his allotted years, is food for the reflection of every man who rejoices in the possession of American citizenship. That as President of the United States he accomplished much and tried more will be ever remembered. The period of his incumbency as President is one that abounds in action.

According to his own record "by far the most important action I took in foreign affairs while I was President related to the Panama Canal," and concerning the quality of that action we have the statement of John Hay, who, speaking of it, declared: "The action of the President in the Panama matter is not only in the strictest accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and in line with all the best precedents of our public policy, but it was the only course he could have taken in compliance with our treaty rights and obligations." The world at large owes in no small measure to Colonel Roosevelt "America's Gift to the Nations of the World," which the London *Times* recently declared the Panama Canal to be.

But, vast as was this undertaking, Theodore Roosevelt may be said to have done greater good for the land of his birth when he threw himself so energetically into the movement for the conservation of her natural resources. As Father of Conservation, he, with statesmanlike pertinacity, compelled the nation to heed his warning and by dint of persistent reiteration awoke the public conscience to a realization of conditions that were fast leading to bankruptcy and ruin.

As a true republican he takes his fling at monarchical institutions in a note that bears upon "big business," "bosses," and "the machine." "Each nation," says he, "has its own pet sins to which it is merciful, and also sins which it treats as most abhorrent. In America we are peculiarly sensitive about big money contributions for which the donors expect any reward. In England, where in some ways the standard is higher than here, such contributions are accepted as a matter of course, nay, as one of the methods by which wealthy men obtain peerages. It would be well-nigh an impossibility for a man to secure a seat in the United States Senate by mere campaign contributions in the way that seats in the British House of Lords have often been secured without any scandal being caused thereby."

Colonel Roosevelt has no patience with any sort of sham. He does not believe in the mawkish sentiment of the "utterly useless and often utterly mischievous citizen" of "the peace at any price" type, and, like



"Don't forget Campbell's Tomato Soup.

"I must have it for luncheon—*sure!*"

And just the right choice too, for this particular affair. Not too hearty; and with the superior quality and flavor which add distinction to the most unpretentious meal.

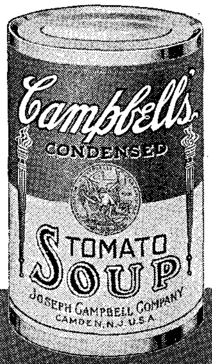
You can prepare it either with hot water as a plain purée, or with hot milk as a bisque or cream-of-tomato. Perfectly simple and simply perfect!

There are many inviting ways to serve it. And you can make it as light or as hearty as you choose. So that it exactly suits the occasion.

Isn't this just the soup you want for *your* next company-luncheon or supper?

21 kinds—10c a can

Asparagus
Beef
Bouillon
Celery
Chicken
Chicken-Gumbo Okra)
Clam Bouillon
Clam Chowder
Consommé
Julienne
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Mutton Broth
Ox Tail
Pea
Pepper Pot
Printanier
Tomato
Tomato-Okra
Vegetable
Vermicelli-Tomato



Campbell's SOUPS
Look for the red-and-white label

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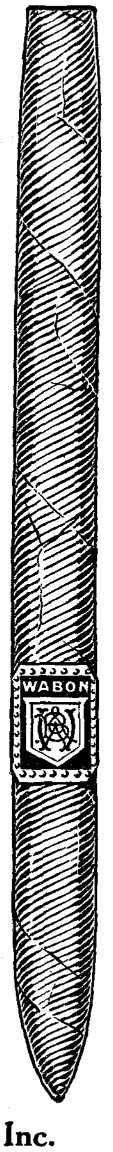
CORRECT use of tobacco means moderation. Moderation doesn't mean so much the number of cigars you smoke as it does the MILDNESS of the tobacco that goes into those cigars. And mildness in WAITT & BOND cigars doesn't mean insipidity.

If oily, black, imported cigars are too much for your nerves, it isn't necessary for you to abandon the pleasures of smoking.



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10 cent cigar

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It's worth remembering, too, that WABON PANETELA is strictly hand-made, under American ideas of sanitation, in a clean, white cigar factory—the biggest under one roof in the world—and that every process is seen by our visitors.

YOUR box of 25 WABON PANETELAS, fresh and fragrant, will be delivered at your house or office on receipt of $2.00. Smoke five experimentally. If you don't like them, return the balance and we'll return your $2.00.

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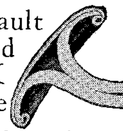

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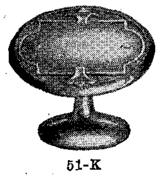
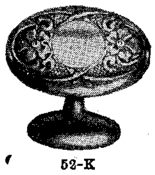

51-K

That are unbreakable, because the bean and post are made in one piece, with the greatest strength where most wear comes; and the gold is so thick it will not wear through in years of use.


52-K

Ask your dealer to show you some of the attractive patterns, and if you cannot find a dealer selling them, we'll send a pair, postage free, on receipt of Two Dollars. Booklet on request.

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his great British contemporary Earl Roberts, he advocates "preparation for war in order to avert war."

He upholds capital punishment as the just desert of criminals found guilty of murder, and would check the white-slave traffic by flogging the "brutes so low, so infamous, so degraded, and bestial in their cruelty and brutality that the only way to get at them is through their skins"—a sentiment which many decent people must approve. This autobiography is a remarkable book about a very remarkable man.

VI.

GENERAL LOGAN'S WIFE

Logan, Mrs. John A. Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife. Pp. 452. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Mrs. Logan's book is the story of her husband, Gen. John A. Logan. She shared, to an unusual degree, his tastes, thoughts, and actions beginning with their early days in Illinois. Her preface closes with these words: "When I think of the conditions which prevailed in my girlhood days in comparison with those of the present, I marvel how the span of one person's life can compass such changes." The reader will marvel likewise. More than half a century Mrs. Logan has spent in the national Capital. The main part of the book is American history made vivid and valuably entertaining through personal experiences with well-known statesmen. From the Mexican War to the present there is scarcely an event of national or international importance that is not described and commented upon. General Logan was long in the public eye by reason of services rendered, diplomatic or executive. He was the personal friend of Lincoln, Grant, Blaine, and others prominent in public service. In every sphere, he was attended by his faithful and devoted wife who followed him as closely as possible in the Civil War, nursed him when wounded, encouraged him when harassed by stress of public demands, shared his political campaigns, and never spared herself when she could assist in any way by actual study or cooperation.

VII.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE

Escott, T. H. S. Anthony Trollope, His Work, Associates, and Originals. Pp. 308. London and New York: John Lane Company. $3.25 net.

To write the life of a personal friend should be an easy task, especially when that friend willingly furnishes data and suggestions for such a work in advance. These are advantages which Mr. Escott possest in the present instance. To many Trollope's name is perhaps more familiar now than his stories. The name has an interesting history. It was given to an ancestor because he was successful in killing three wolves in one day: "Trois-loups." Mr. Escott's work is concerned with the works and associates of Trollope, rather than the events of his home and social life.

In order to understand his peculiar temperament, we are informed as to his erratic and inefficient father and as to his mother's adaptability and literary power, which was inherited by all her children, and particularly by the third son, Anthony. Mrs. Trollope's influence on her son was always for good; it was due to her solicitations that he obtained the post-office clerkship which took him to London, and held his attention for many years. When only nineteen young Trollope "became conscious of associations with the national life and movements which brightened even a junior clerk's daily drudgery." Reminiscences of London at that time may be found in the pictures of city life in "The Three Clerks." Early in life he acquired a love for horses and hunting which never waned, even in his later years.

In 1841 he was transferred to Ireland in the post-office service, and there, as always, made "copy" of his surroundings and personal experiences. His first two Irish novels, "The Macdermots" and "Kelly and O'Kelly," were not especially successful, but, in the light of later attainments, are spoken of as "promising." At each fresh point in his literary evolution Trollope's industry in some degree "took on the color of the surroundings amid which it was exercised." Association with Thackeray, Dickens, Millais, Browning, and Watts broadened his character. We see him here in editorial work, club life, and travels, which took him to America, Australia, and Egypt, and engaged in international post-office negotiations, which he accomplished satisfactorily, and on the hunting-field—altogether a man of varied tastes and talents. His earliest model he found in Jane Austen, but during the sixties and afterward Thackeray became his declared master. His single unqualified failure was "Brown, Jones, and Robinson," and no one knew it better than he. When Trollope died in 1882 there was some decline in the demand for his writings, but a revival has come.

VIII.

FOUQUIER-TINVILLE

Dunoyer, Alphonse. The Public Prosecutor of the Terror, Antoine Quentin Fouquier-Tinville. Translated by A. W. Evans. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. xxiii-320. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75 net.

Monsieur Dunoyer here presents, through Mr. Evans's translation, a study of the part played in the Reign of Terror—in the details of which French historians seem to find a curious fascination—by its Public Prosecutor, Fouquier-Tinville. Held to his grim task by a strange, subservient sense of loyalty—yet scarcely enough to make a virtue out of—this man signed and prosecuted indictments which sent hundreds to the guillotine with scant regard for justice and none for justice tempered with mercy. To such horrors as these the "innumerable" documents in the Archives Nationales testify. Himself the prosecutor of Marie Antoinette, the Girondins, Madame du Barry, Hébert, and Danton, he was bound in his own toils and brought to trial as more violent than the violent laws, more cruel than those cruel days could endure. It is with his acts before the trial that the first division of the present volume is concerned, while the second deals in detail with the trial. Tho no new light of great importance may be thrown on the period by the author's researches, the study of so sinister and prominent a character gives fresh material for the study of a quite pathological period.

IX.

SEMMES OF THE "ALABAMA"

Meriwether, Colyer. Raphael Semmes. Frontispiece. Pp. 367. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs Company. $1.25 net.

This volume, one of the series of American Crisis Biographies edited by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, Ph.D., tells the story of the

(*Continued on page* 270)

Who's your Tailor?

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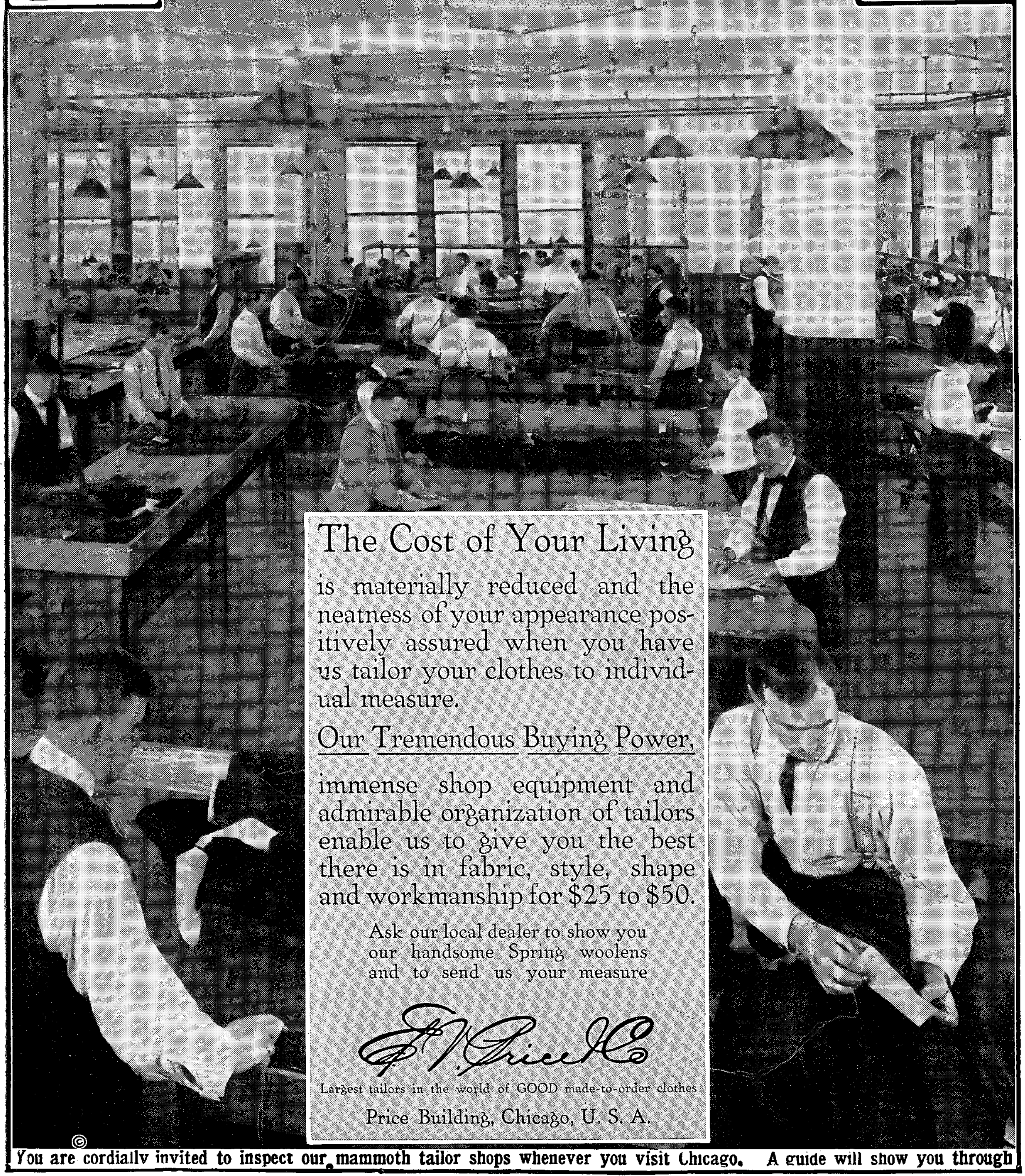

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is materially reduced and the neatness of your appearance positively assured when you have us tailor your clothes to individual measure.

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DR. STUART McGUIRE, Richmond, Va., Surgeon in charge of St. Luke's Home, Professor of Principles of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., etc.: "In cases of Headache from lithæmia, of headache from passive congestion of the kidneys, of strangury from concentrated urine and a host of other ills, I always advise Buffalo Lithia Water."

GEORGE BEN JOHNSTON, M. D., LL. D., Richmond, Va., Ex-President Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Ex-President Virginia Medical Society and Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Medical College of Virginia: "If I were asked what mineral water has the widest range of usefulness, I would unhesitatingly answer, Buffalo Lithia. In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Lithæmia and the like, its beneficial effects are prompt and lasting. * * * Almost any case of Pyelitis and Cystitis will be alleviated by it and many cured. I have had evidence of the undoubted Disintegrating, Solvent and Eliminating powers of this water in Renal Calculus, and have known its long-continued use to permanently break up the gravel-forming habit."

The late HUNTER McGUIRE, M. D., LL. D., Ex-President American Medical Association and of Medical Society of Virginia, Late President and Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., etc., said of Buffalo Lithia Water: "I know from constant use of it personally and in practice that the results obtained from its use are far beyond those which would be warranted by the analysis given. I am of the opinion that it either contains some wonderful remedial agent as yet undiscovered by medical science or its elements are so delicately combined in Nature's laboratory that they defy the utmost skill of the chemist to solve the secret of their power."

Buffalo Lithia Water is sold by all druggists and everywhere mineral waters are sold.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER CO BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS. VIRGINIA

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 268)

career of Raphael Semmes, the Paul Jones of the South in the Civil War. Young Semmes began his sea service in the United States Navy as a midshipman, his chief duty being "the keeping of a diary," a practise which in later life furnished the author with the material for this narrative.

Semmes threw in his lot with the South as soon as he saw there was trouble in the air, and was appointed head of the Lighthouse Bureau, but soon left his desk to take command of the *Sumter*, a little 500-ton steamer, which he armed, and with which he ran the strong blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi, declaring his intention to make his ship "pay its own expenses." After having taken eighteen vessels, seven of which he burned, the *Sumter's* engines were finally so crippled that she had to be sold. The *Alabama* then comes on the scene, and Semmes, raising the Stars and Bars on that vessel, made her the scourge of the North for nearly two years. In one battle he sank the *Hatteras* almost under the guns of five other ships of the enemy, and during her cruise he destroyed or captured no fewer than 386 vessels, of which 1 was sunk and 52 were burned. "What lords of lucre would the crew have been if they could have got their prize-money, as she had destroyed at a modest calculation nearly five million dollars' worth of property." Finally, on June 19, 1864, with her bottom foul, her boilers clogged, and half her ammunition useless, the *Alabama* met her Waterloo off the port of Cherbourg, being sunk by the *Kearsarge* in less than an hour and a half after going into action. Semmes escaped and returned to America, where he was later arrested and put on trial for various infractions of the laws of war, but was finally released without any stain on his character.

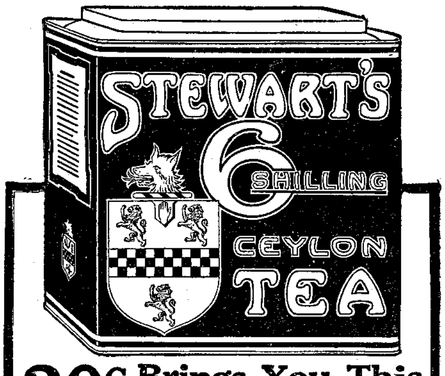
The book is interesting as showing the advantage that the steam war-vessel had over the sailing ships that immediately preceded her; her destruction was caused by a ship that was the forerunner of the dreadnought of to-day. A bibliography and index are included.

XI.

OTHER RECENT BIOGRAPHIES

Phillips, Ulrich Bonnell. The Life of Robert Toombs. 8vo, pp. 281. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

It is strange that Senator Toombs was not long ago honored with a fit biography. The present work is carefully and sympathetically written by a university professor. Toombs was a typical Southerner of famous type. As a Georgian he advocated secession and fought in the war. His legal talents were notable. It was through his arguments that a law was passed taxing railroads. His portrait recalls in some ways the features and figure of G. K. Chesterton. His favorite character in Shakespeare was that of *Falstaff*, whose gift of wit he shared. As a Southern "fire-eater," his power of oratory, especially in invective, was sometimes supreme. He vigorously opposed the Reconstruction measures of the Federal Government and never took the oath of allegiance. Toombs in private life was a genial and philanthropic gentleman. The present work is of historic importance. If history is merely



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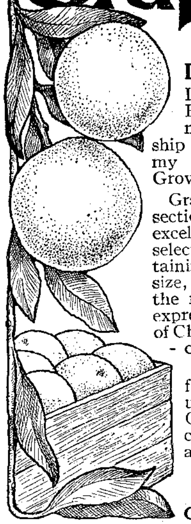

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Among public speakers and singers the most popular throat remedy. Convenient and promptly effective.
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Take the best tooth-powder ever made—Make it a little better—Then add Oxygen—That's CALOX, the Oxygen Tooth Powder.

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All Druggists, 25 cents.
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McKESSON & ROBBINS, NEW YORK

the record of individual life, there must be an important page of history in the biography of Jefferson Davis's Secretary of State and this Brigadier-General of the Georgia militia.

Foord, John. The Life and Public Service of Andrew Haswell Green. 8vo, pp. 322. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The life of such a man as Mr. Green was well worth writing, and Mr. Foord's book is well worth reading. He has detailed the life of Mr. Green in a lucid and thoroughly businesslike way. As a public servant, of wisdom and far-sighted devotion, Mr. Green has well deserved recognition. He was an exemplary citizen, and his influence will be further promoted among all who read this admirable memoir. Mr. Foord, as chief editor of the New York *Times* for many years, was a close observer of Mr. Green's career. His book in its quality and accuracy bears evidence everywhere of personal knowledge of the events he chronicles.

When Mr. Green came into office as Controller of New York City the finances of the treasury were in a condition of dreadful confusion. A large deficit resulted from the speculations of the Tweed ring, and public works were suffering accordingly. Mr. Green fully reestablished the city's credit during his term of office from 1871 to 1876. It was this brilliant financier who originated the idea of a Greater New York. He also suggested the New York Public Library as a combination of the institutions bearing the names of Astor, Tilden, and Lenox. Great also were his services to the city in promoting Central Park and in the establishment of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History. His biographer gives us interesting details of a modest life spent in good works, public and private. The record should interest every intelligent citizen of New York.

Cornish, Francis Warre. Jane Austen. Pp. 240. London: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This little book gives in an interesting and compact form the best known facts in Miss Austen's life, and draws a picture of her daily routine, ambitions, and beliefs, with quotations from her books and letters. The narrative is vivid enough to give a very good mental picture of this talented daughter of a country clergyman, her life passed in a narrow circle. We are led to sympathize with her love of fun and "feathers," and her devotion to her family, especially to her sister Cassandra. From her novels and what survives of her letters, we find her of a happy and affectionate temperament, with extraordinary insight into character.

Dawson, Sarah Morgan. A Confederate Girl's Diary. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 442. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net.

The history of a great war that is composed only of records of campaigns, biographies of generals, descriptions of battles, is incomplete as a human document. The part which women have played in the tragic drama is an essential element. Upon the Civil War of our own nation women of the North and of the South had a marked influence both in its origin and in its pitiful course, and the anguish of it wounded them as truly as the soldiers on the battle-field. To read "A Confederate Girl's Diary," or Mrs. Burton Harrison's

(*Continued on page* 273)

Vitality

Any oat food is a great vim-producer. Any supplies an abundance of what brains and nerves are made.

The difference lies in flavor. Puny oats lack richness and aroma. The taste which makes oatmeal delicious comes from big, plump oats.

That's why millions of mothers, all the world over, serve Quaker Oats to children. They do this to foster the love of oatmeal. Then the food the children need, beyond all else, becomes the wanted dish.

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For Quaker Oats we pick out only the big, richly flavored grains. A bushel of the choicest oats yields only ten pounds of Quaker.

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WHEN you get a man "feeling right" that means you're going to get good work out of him—*he's* going to get good work out of *himself*—and there's no joy in life like that of good work going smooth!

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Tuxedo is made right for the man who wants to feel right—fit and fine—all the time. Tuxedo is an *all-time* smoke. You can smoke it pipe after pipe and it'll keep you *pulse-perfect* and *work-happy*. No kinks in the job or in *you* when you smoke

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Convenient pouch, *inner-lined* with moisture-proof paper 5c **Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c**

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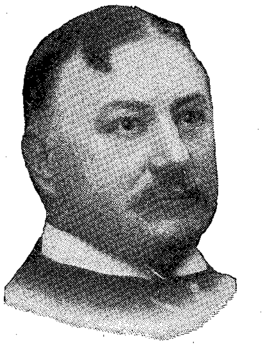
composer of the music for "Tillie's Nightmare," "The Henpecks," "Hanky Panky," "HokeyPokey," etc.:

"*I find inspiration in a pipeful of Tuxedo—fragrant, delicious, cool and soothing. Other tobaccos seem strong and harsh when compared with Tuxedo.*"

A. Baldwin Sloane



GUSTAVE KERKER
who wrote the bewitching music of "The Belle of New York":

"*What I like best about Tuxedo is its delightful mildness. I can smoke pipeful after pipeful with never the slightest tongue bite. Tuxedo is soothing and comforting.*"

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SILVIO HEIN
composer of "When Dreams Come True," "Nancy Brown," "The Boys and Betty" and other popular scores:

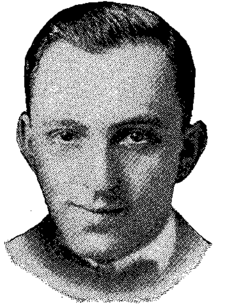
"*In Tuxedo there is a perfect harmony of fragrance, mellowness and mildness. I consider Tuxedo the perfect pipe tobacco.*"

Silvio Hein

REGINALD DE KOVEN
composer of "Robin Hood" and "Rob Roy":

"*Tuxedo makes pipe-smoking a nerve-soothing, wholesome form of enjoyment. My pipefuls of Tuxedo are a daily source of pleasure and relaxation that prove a real benefit to me.*"

Reginald deKoven



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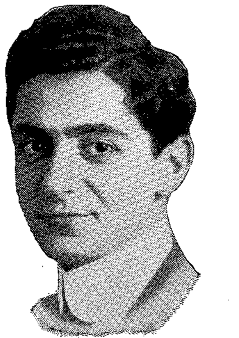
who wrote "Mr. Dooley," and the music for "The Passing Show of 1912," etc.:

"*The longer I smoke Tuxedo the more I enjoy its cool, mild fragrance. No other tobacco can give me such thorough pleasure.*"

Jean Schwartz



IRVING BERLIN
the "man who revived ragtime," composer of "Alexander's Rag Time Band," etc.:

"*Tuxedo is the only tobacco I have ever found that does not sting my tongue. It is delightfully fragrant and the flavor is wonderfully satisfying. In short, I consider that Tuxedo has all the qualities to make it the most enjoyable smoke in the world.*"

Irving Berlin

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 271)

"Reminiscences Grave and Gay," or even Mary Johnston's realistic fiction, "The Long Roll" and "Cease Firing," is to reach the heart of our great national tragedy. "The Confederate Girl's Diary" is transcribed without alteration from a genuine, almost daily, record of the experiences of Sarah Morgan, a charming, clever, and lively girl of Baton Rouge, from 1862 to 1865. The earlier pages, with their undercurrent of zeal for the Southern cause and anxiety for the dear ones at the front, are full of merriment, of happy frolics and flirtations; even the several escapes from Baton Rouge from fear of Farragut or Butler are recorded with an invincible sense of humor. Gradually, the writer's gay spirit fails; and injury to her spine, for which adequate medical aid could not be found in the Confederacy, and the condition of her mother, all but starving at Clinton, drove these women to the protection of a Union relative in New Orleans. Entries in the Diary become briefer and briefer, yet are "sustained to the bitter end, when the death of two brothers and the crash of the Lost Cause are told with the tragic reserve of a broken heart."

Stead, Estelle W. My Father. 8vo, pp. 351. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50 net.

Mr. Stead was remarkable alike as a mystic—many would say a dreamer of dreams—and for his belief in spiritualism. All the strangest vagaries of this cult were realities, religious realities to him and inspired him with an apostolic zeal for the right and the good that sometimes seemed to border on fanaticism. Yet he was a highly practical journalist who never allowed his mind to be blinded to the news of the day. In fact, he invented, if we may so put it, a new kind of journalism. His *Review of Reviews* had a world-wide reputation and inspired a host of imitators in almost every European tongue. The present biography, written by his daughter, particularly emphasizes Mr. Stead's attitude as a spiritualist, giving also an account of work in exposing what he styled "The Maiden Tribute" in the columns of *The Pall Mall Gazette*. It was in connection with these articles that he was tried and condemned to prison, having been found guilty on a legal technicality of the very crime which he was trying to expose and bring to judgment. Very interesting and very touching in the picture Estelle W. Stead gives of a remarkable and useful career, which ended in the wreck of the *Titanic*, on which Mr. Stead had sailed in response to an invitation to make a speech on "Universal Peace" at the Men and Religion Forward Movement Congress in Carnegie Hall.

Cannon, Frank J., and George L. Knapp. Brigham Young and His Mormon Empire. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

A man whose career was stranger and more incredible than any invented by Dumas, Balzac, or Defoe is here portrayed by the writer best qualified to tell us of the rise of Mormonism. Ex-Senator Cannon had a personal acquaintance with the leaders of Mormonism which enables him to give a plain, unvarnished tale of the foundation by a New England puritan of a Mohammedan empire in the far West. The work is well done, and the illustrations are good. The author was brought up in the heart of Mormonism and speaks with authority about a man, who, however he may be regarded by those who take their moral standards from the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, was one of the most adventurous, the boldest, and most interesting figure in the nineteenth century of our history.

Doyle, Joseph B. Frederick William von Steuben. 8vo, pp. 350. Steubenville, Ohio: H. C. Cook Company.

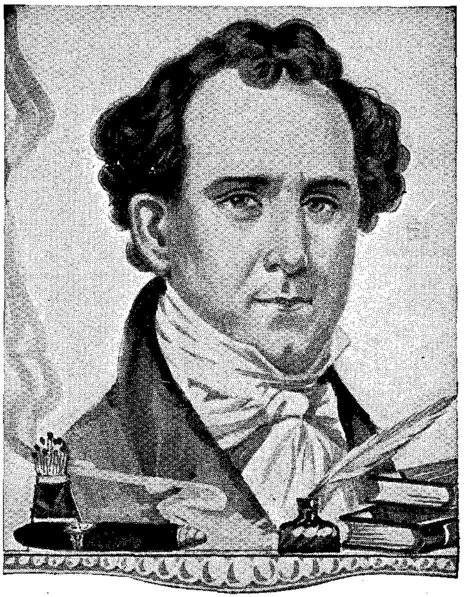
Baron von Steuben has not been as fortunate as Lafayette. He did not leave in America as brilliant a name as that of the French volunteer to the cause of liberty. It is not too much to say that he was a greater man than Lafayette. He fought with distinction in Europe in the Seven Years' War. It was in France that he learned of the struggle that was going on between England and her American colonies across the sea, and from Paris in 1778 he started for the infant republic, where his services were accepted by Congress, and he was appointed instructor-general to the army of Washington with the rank of major-general. His consummate training as a German martinet made him of immense service in drilling and maneuvering the awkward rustic soldiers. The success of succeeding campaigns was largely due to his infusion of a military spirit and discipline into the American forces. Mr. Doyle has traced his subsequent career as personal aid to Washington and Inspector-General of the Army with sufficient fulness, and we are glad to welcome so able an exposition of the work done by a German officer who richly deserves the posthumous honors paid him in various places.

IN BEHALF OF ANDREW JOHNSON

Schouler, James. History of the Reconstruction Period, 1865–1877. Pp. 398, and map. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2 net.

This is the seventh and final volume of Mr. Schouler's well-known and much-liked "History of the United States" and deals with the reconstruction period, altho it was primarily written as a vindication of President Johnson. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, and goes far to prove that the much-maligned Johnson did some substantial service to his country. Suddenly promoted to be the first citizen and executive through the assassination of Lincoln, Johnson passed through what was probably the most difficult period in the history of the country. Against the open and covert antagonism of many Representatives and Senators in his own party, his enemies even carrying their opposition so far as to impeach him for "high crimes and misdemeanors," Johnson proceeded on his course with the characteristic persistence which had raised him from the position of an obscure tailor. The help he gave in securing a real reconstruction in the South has endured, and this, after all, is the true test.

Grant's Presidency is also covered, the author contrasting the strength of the general in the field with the weakness of the President who was easily swayed by cunning politicians and others. An appendix contains the electoral vote by States covering the period from 1865 to



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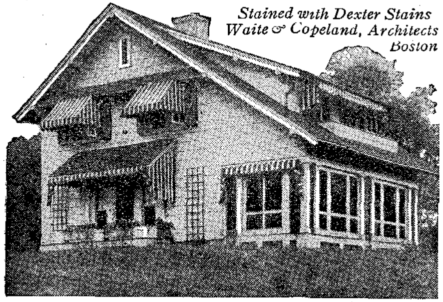
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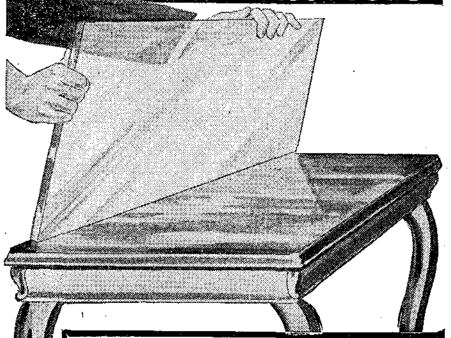

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1877, besides a general index to the seven volumes of the history. It is fortunate that Mr. Schouler has lived long enough and was well and ambitious enough to complete his entertaining and admirable work—perhaps the most readable and useful of all the many histories of the United States.

AMERICAN LAND MAMMALS

Scott, William Berryman. A History of Land Mammals in the Western Hemisphere. Illustrated by Bruce Horsefall. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 693. Macmillan Company. $5 net.

To those who take more than a casual or commercial interest in our four-footed animals, this grandly made history of their career on our continent will seem the most important acquisition of the year to American zoology. An enormous mass of materials has been accumulating in museums since the scientific exploration of the West and South began about 1870; and there has been similar activity in South America, especially in the Argentine Republic, where the pampas and the coastal and foothill formations of desolate Patagonia have disclosed riches of mammalian paleontology equaling some of those of our well-filled Rocky Mountain strata. In places these Tertiary formations are real bone-yards, where dozens of mingled fossil fragments may be taken from every square rod. This excess of mammalian life in the later Tertiary period, as compared with the present, is one of the most striking revelations of the book—one that will impress itself anew even upon geologists when they scan the orderly compilation of results of half a century of collecting which Dr. Scott's volume presents.

Another very striking thing is the close relationship in animal history of North America with South America, owing to the fact that at various times since the mammals developed as a class these continents were far more broadly connected than now, permitting a free migration from one to the other. Relics of this interchange still exist, despite the long intervals of separation, during each of which a fauna peculiar to each was developed. Thus it is quite impossible to recount the history of several of the mammalian groups unless the paleontology of both continents is considered. Even this will not suffice, for it appears that a great number of families, as well as of species, were immigrants from Europe, or from Asia, or even from Australasia, coming by way of the land connections which from time to time existed between this continent and the others.

Such are some of the broader facts brought out in this history, the evidence for which is made plain as the reader turns the pages. To the geologist and paleontologist the book will prove a most valuable manual for reference.

Especial praise is due to the illustrations, in which Bruce Horsefall has, with the most intelligent skill, reconstructed from the skeletons, and by analogy, pictures of scores of the extinct animals as they must have looked. This has been done to some extent in other books, but nowhere so plentifully, or so picturesquely, as here; and one feels confident that they are right. Altogether the book is a useful and satisfactory accession to the library of the general student of science.

CURRENT POETRY

THACKERAY'S "Ballad of Bouillabaisse" and Mr. E. A. Robinson's "Calverly's"—these are the two poems suggested by "Youth," which we take from the February issue of *The American Magazine*. Not that Mr. McCoy is an imitator—his poem is strikingly original. The resemblance is in subject and in *genre*. Mr. McCoy is to be congratulated on his successful use of colloquial language. Too many verse-makers rely upon "poetic" words and idioms; the skilful craftsman keeps close to the accustomed speech of his time. There is a sincerity about "Youth" that is compelling; Mr. McCoy's praise will send many a reader searching for "this restaurant we called 'The Hopeful Heart.'"

Youth

By Samuel McCoy

You say New York is lovelier than ever?
 Ah, is it still the city that I knew?
Is it still . . . tell me first, tho, did you never
 Dine at that restaurant I sent you to?

You know—the little one that artists know of;
 The one you never find without a guide;
The one where no one ever makes a show of
 His worldly wealth, or puts on any "side."

Much chance there was indeed of *our* dissembling,
 With those wild Indians there to squelch all sham!
Why, not one of us had a thing resembling
 (Even remotely) wealth—nor cared a damn!

You say you missed it? never once you dined there?
 I'm sorry! But perhaps you'd not have seen
The glamour that we fellows used to find there;
 It might have bored you—tho I'm sure 'twas clean!

Not that *that* mattered! We were young and healthy,
 And breakfast, luncheons, never cost us much;
At night, with a half-dollar, we were wealthy,
 And dined there ravenously—always "dutch."

Hesternæ rosæ! Yes, my Latin's scrappy;
 I'm not quite certain that it's apropos;
But still those yesterdays were, oh, so happy,
 And nights like those are wonderful to know!

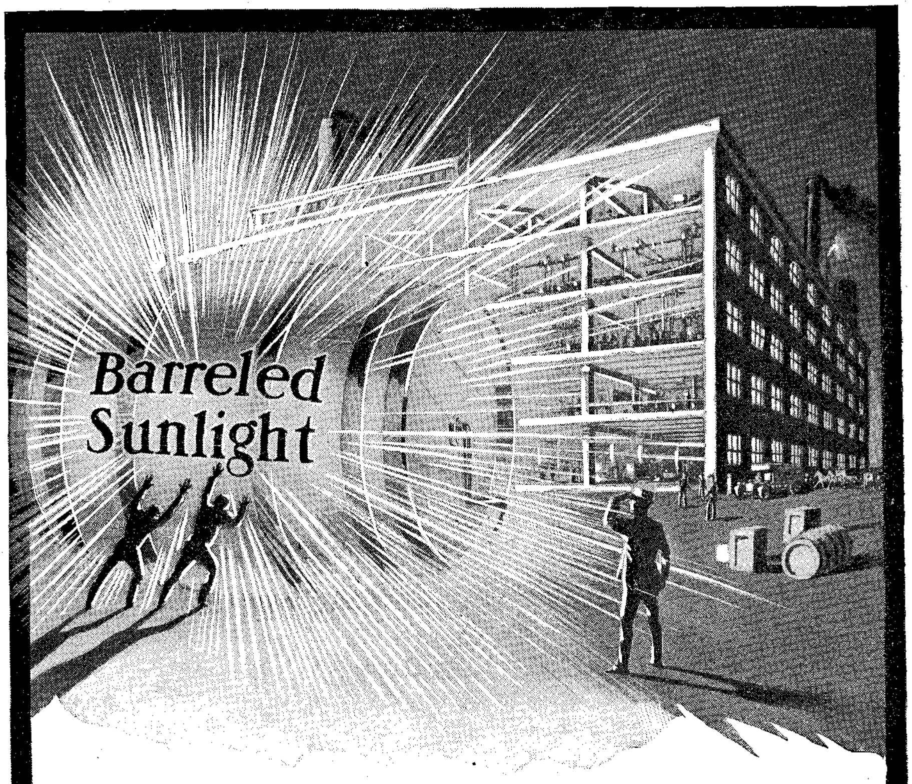
I'll try to show you. . . . This is how you find it,
 This restaurant we called "The Hopeful Heart"—
A silly title; but you mustn't mind it,
 We were all youngsters then, and mad on Art—

You leave the Avenue just where that church's
 Calm finger points up to the summer stars,
And so go down the cross street till your search is
 Ended when you hear some lilting bars

Of music—some warm tenor voice is singing
 That old berceuse from "Jocelyn" . . . then a laugh!
That's Alan, bless him! Now his arm he's flinging
 Around your shoulder and life's gained a half!

He's waited to surprize you—has some matter,
 Some harebrained scheme, to tell to you alone;
Then down the three stone steps you two will clatter,
 And all the worries of your day have flown!

See! there's "The Señor," plump and rosy; meets you
 And smiles his "*Messieurs*" as you troop on through
The kitchen, where the steam of cooking greets you,
 And reach the tiny yard and join the crew!



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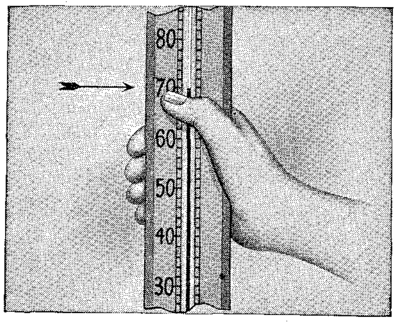

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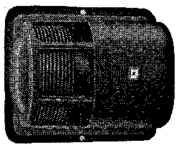

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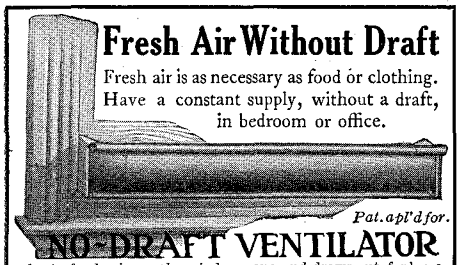

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You never went there? Well, you might have
wondered
At what we found to make us like the place:
It wasn't much to see; sometimes they blundered,
And served us meals that merited no grace;

The tableware was cracked, the forks were greasy,
They charged fantastic sums for their cigars;
But still the waiters always smiled their "*Si, si*"
And it was pleasant, underneath the stars.

Perhaps it wasn't all my fancy painted:
I only know that something seemed to give
The simplest speech a magic unacquainted,
And all our words (of course) were bound to live!

What was its secret? I can not explain it.
You missed it? Then you've only life's flat lees!
Perhaps to go back would be to profane it,
But, oh, how gay it was! What prophecies!

Here is a contrast—a poem expressing a mood as exalted as that of "Youth" is intimate, and expressing it with equal force. Mr. Pulsifer has made some splendid lines, and the vigor and beauty of his poem are undeniable. The occasional "yeas" and other archaic words are justified by his lofty theme, and he uses them with restraint. We take the poem from *The Outlook*.

Poet and Folk

By Harold T. Pulsifer

The Poet

I was the trumpet that took you to war,
I was the glamour in clattering mail,
I was the pennon you fluttered from lances,
I was your thirst for the death-dealing hail.

The Folk

Yea, we started like a tempest
When the loud-tongued thunder calls,
And you watched us storming deathward
Through red fire-riven walls.
Rank on rank we rose and perished,
Host on host we hoped and died.
Yours the voice that called to battle,
Ours the hearts you crucified.

The Poet

Low and grass-grown were the winrows
Where your sleeping legions lay,
Sunken in a sea of clover
There I lingered out the day,
Till a spray of blossoms tossing
Beckoned me to point the way.
Once, I cried, I sang of battle,
Joy in death and clashing arms—
And this rolling sward is answer
To the sound of my alarms.
Life is only youth and roses—
Seek and find them where you may!
Mark this field of fairy beauty,
Sprung from your forgotten clay.

The Folk

Halting and weary we stumbled on, stumbled on,
Led by your luring through thicket and thorn;
Faded, the rose petals fell from our fingers,
Hope in our hearts was a vision still-born!

The Poet

Up from your valleys I fled to the mountains,
Fashioned an altar of ice and of snow,
Worshiped a God as cold as my temple,
Scorning the battle and beauty below.
Ever the sunshine that walled me in crystal,
Ever the star beams that stabbed through the
dark
Found me a figure of motionless marble
Carved at devotions, all pallid and stark.
Voiceless I waited, and wondered, and pondered,
Lingered alone with the dreams I had lost;

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Lo, when I prayed then, aloud for my people—
Out of my mouth went a wafer of frost!

The Folk

There in the valley we waited your coming,
Songless we labored and longed for the light,
While the warm blood that throbbed in our bodies
Deadened your call tinkling down from the height.

The Poet

Oh, my people, once I stirred you
Out of sloth to instant flame;
Then the rose-strewn path I showed you
Lured you forth to sullen shame.
When I bade you follow, follow,
You have watched me from afar;
By what guidon shall I lead you—
Sword, or rose, or distant star?

The Folk

You have strength to see the vision,
You have words that burn like fire;
We are halt, and blind, and stricken
With the weight of dumb desire.
There is little joy in battle
For the sake of clashing blade;
Roses are an empty trophy
When their warmth and color fade.
While you scaled the pass to heaven
You have left us here to die,
Is there neither joy nor battle
Near your temple in the sky?
Bring us down that starlit glory,
Make us see it like a rose,
Warm with more than earthly beauty,
Pure as are the deathless snows.
We will storm the path you followed,
Host on host all unafraid.
Dare you sound your silver trumpet
For the long crusade?

In spite of his enthusiasm for "the tang and tingle of the clean salt spray," Mr. Glaenzer seems to linger with some degree of pleasure on the thought of the exotic perfumes he names. He has constructed an excellent ballade; and ballades are rare in these days of slothful versifiers. It appears in *Munsey's Magazine*.

Ballade of Perfumes

By Richard Butler Glaenzer

Haunting the air float perfumes of all time,
Fantoms of nard anointing unknown kings,
Ghosts of the incense circling orient clime,
Wraiths of the myrrh that clouded Nike's wings.
Cinnamon, aloes, champak—spicy things
Strange to the nostrils freight each sunny ray:
To me more pregnant is the storm that brings
The tang and tingle of the clean salt spray.

Jinn of the East, pervade our smoke and grime,
Heavy with musk that wreathed the tombs of Mings,
Flaunting about our streets of nauseous slime,
Sandalwood, jinko's sacred offerings,
Swooning patchouli, fragrancy that clings—
Seeking to drug our senses to their sway:
To me more potent is the spume that flings
The tang and tingle of the clean salt spray.

Jasmine and rose have long been held sublime;
Odorous rapture high in the orchid swings;
Out of exotic petal, leaf, and cyme,
Lovely, alive, the clever pander wrings
Attars to tempt all vain soft overlings—
Essenced delight for all with purse to pay;
To me all-priceless is the brine that stings,
The tang and tingle of the clean salt spray.

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Ravish and witch when flowered fresh by May,

A Happy Deal

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That paint was worth more than it cost for protection—you can work that out in figures.

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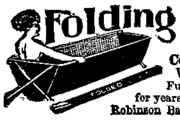

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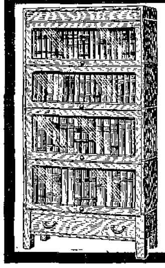

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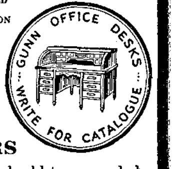

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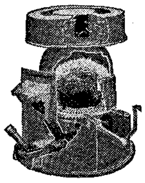

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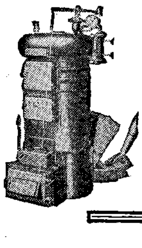

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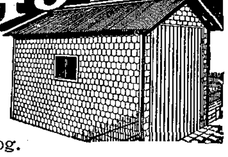

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How brief their spell: forever Triton sings
  The tang and tingle of the clean salt spray.

From *Munsey's Magazine*, too, we take this exquisite little poem—marred only by the use of the word "mart."

Cotton

By William H. Hayne

White as a snowflake, warm as May,
Siren of commerce day by day;
In soft serenity upcurled
She rules the markets of the world.

Born in the country's quiet heart,
Yet mistress of each throbbing mart,
Through her are fortunes lost and won,
This tropic daughter of the sun.

Those whom she favors with her grace
Meet wealth and power face to face;
Those whom she darkens with her frown
In trade's vast whirlpool swiftly drown.

Before we saw this issue of *Poetry and Drama*, we were ignorant of the work of Miss Frances Cornford. Yet "The Old Witch in the Copse" is far superior to many of the poems that come from the pens of widely known magazine contributors. It is pleasant to find the witch's point of view explained, and explained so well.

The Old Witch in the Copse

By Frances Cornford

(To be sung)

I am a witch, and a kind old witch,
  There's many a one knows that—
Alone I live in my little dark house
  With Pillycock, my cat.

A girl came running through the night,
  When all the winds blew free:
"O mother, change a young man's heart,
  That will not look on me.

"O mother, brew a magic mead
  To stir his heart so cold."
"Just as you will, my dear," said I;
  "And I thank you for your gold."

So here am I in the wattled copse
  Where all the twigs are brown,
To find what I need, to brew my mead
  As the dark of night comes down.

Primroses in my old hands,
  Sweet to smell and young,
And violets blue that spring in the grass
  Wherever the larks have sung,

With celandines as heavenly crowns,
  Yellowy-gold and bright;
All of these, O all of these,
  Shall bring her love's delight.

But orchids growing snaky-green,
  Speckled dark with blood,
And fallen leaves that sered and shrank
  And rotted in the mud,

With nettles burning blistering-harsh
  And blinding thorns above;
All of these, O all of these
  Shall bring the pains of love.

Shall bring the pains of love, my Puss,
  That cease not night or day;
The bitter rage naught can assuage
  Till it bleeds the heart away.

Pillycock mine, my hands are full,
  My pot is on the fire.
Purr, my pet, this fool shall get
  Her fool's desire.

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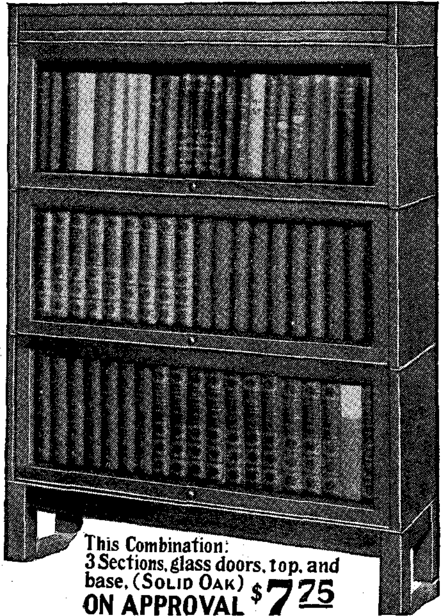

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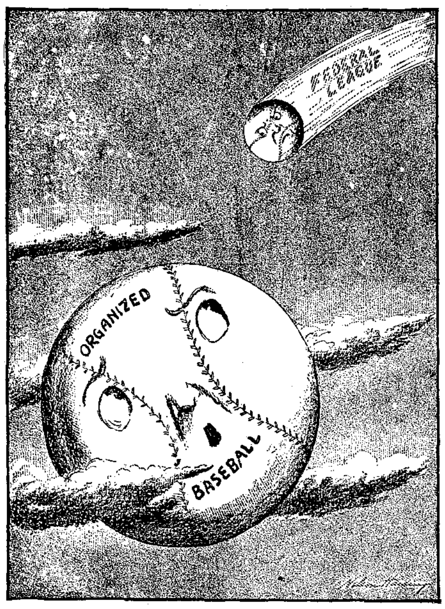
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE FEDERAL LEAGUE'S CHANCES

WITH such men as Joe Tinker, Mordecai Brown, and Otto Knabe employed as team managers and approximately $1,000,000 invested in parks and in players of national reputation, the Federal Baseball League is no longer taken as a joke. In the opinion of Bozeman Bulger, the New York *Evening World's* special baseball writer, the new league has gone too far to think of backing down this year, and so think other newspaper men and baseball magnates. Tho bitter in his denunciation of the Federals, Edward Barrow, president of the International League, which is expected to compete with the new organization in Baltimore, Toronto, and Buffalo, admits the Federal League "may last through a season." John B. Foster, secretary of the New York Giants, has little confidence in the new venture. He is quoted by the *Evening World* man as saying:

> No league can frame a schedule that will pay which takes in a jump from Kansas City to Baltimore. Louisville had to be dropt from the National League for that reason. Of course, there is no law against the Federal League going ahead, but they are up against a tough proposition. The trouble is that most people liken this invasion to that of the American League a few years ago. It is really more like the old Brotherhood fight. These Federal Leaguers have two leagues to tackle. In my opinion the players will suffer in the long run. If they succeed in running through a season the salaries will drop the second year, because the backers will not be able to stand it. The big leagues are standing all they can now, and to get any stars the Federals will have to raise the ante considerably.



THE COMET.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Early in January the Federal League

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Spring 1914
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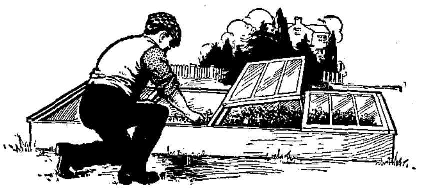

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WILLIAM H. LUTTON
Jersey City - - New Jersey

was said to have corraled something like 150 first-rate players. President James A. Gilmore, of the Federal League, is quoted as saying, that "We shall have no trouble in getting all the players we want." Mr. Bulger reviews the situation thus:

> When Mr. Gilmore said that the progress made in thirty days was enough to assure the various promoters that the new organization was on a sound basis and would go through the season, he was not altogether talking through his hat. A summary of this progress will make the most skeptical magnates of organized baseball give it a second thought.
>
> It was just thirty days ago that Joe Tinker signed a contract with the Chicago Federal Club and put the wheels in motion. Since that time the Federals have signed, according to their own statement, forty-one American and National League players. That is enough, provided no more are signed, to give each of the eight clubs five players of national reputation. Gilmore expects more.
>
> There have been more than enough minor leaguers from the Class AA and Class A clubs signed to complete the several teams, provided not another big leaguer jumps.
>
> In signing these players the Federal League has expended more than $300,000. In addition to that the promoters have invested enough in parks and other necessary expenses to run the sum up to a little more than $1,000,000.
>
> These figures come from men directly connected with President Gilmore, and they can not be laughed at. The point is, however, that a crowd of men who will put up $1,000,000 in cash on any proposition are pretty apt to go through with it. That is what Mr. Gilmore meant when he said the backers were satisfied to go ahead. They can't quit now.
>
> The manner in which this money was spent on players has been investigated, and it is not all bunk. Not by a jugful. I talked with a player who had been approached, and the proposition put up to him, he says, was that half of the three years' salary was to be paid in advance in cash and the rest was to be put in escrow. Which is to say, so well protected that he can get it the moment his part of the contract is fulfilled. To do that, the promoters of the Federal League, necessarily, must have a standing in the banks.
>
> We'll take the cases of Tinker and Knabe, for instance. I am reliably informed that Tinker received $15,000 in cash before he put his name to a contract. The rest of the money is in a bank waiting his draft as soon as he has given his services to the new league. As an evidence that Tinker did get the money in cash it is known that he turned down $10,000 in actual cash offered him by Mr. Ebbets. Now, you know that a ball-player would not throw aside $10,000 that he has in his hand unless he got more elsewhere. That's common sense. It's also his nature.
>
> Otto Knabe, before consenting to sign with Baltimore, received $12,500 in cash, and the rest of his money was protected the same as in the case of Tinker. The

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GARDEN TALKS

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That set us all to getting the early planting habit, and resulted in prizes by the Garden Club for the first vegetables and the first flowers. There is no greater fun in gardening than the competitive contest. If a man gets the earliest products he fairly gloats over his neighbors. What if the frost does nip some! That danger adds a touch of adventure to the game.

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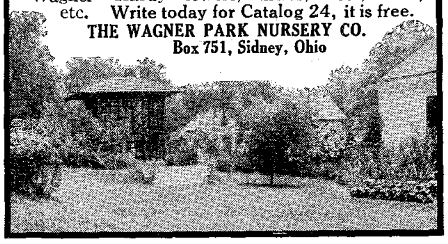

same system prevailed in the case of others. Those of us who know ball-players know that one of them would not sign a contract with the Federals unless he got as good a deal as those who had preceded him. He will not stand for the others having anything on him.

To place it at a conservative figure, if the forty players so far signed got $7,500 in cash in advance that would be $300,000 right there. Now, there's no beating around the bush. This money is coming from somewhere. Otherwise you would see the ball-players sending in their signed contracts to their old teams and getting ready to go South for the spring training.

A private message received by a friend of Russell Ford says that the Highlander pitcher got $10,000 in cash to jump to the Feds. I don't doubt it. Ford is a very cagy person, and unless he saw something mighty good, he would not turn loose a cinch.

Otto Knabe, perhaps, best explains the viewpoint of the players.

"I got more in cash," he says, "than I could possibly have laid away if I had continued to play for the Phillies for five years!" And he did. Very few ball-players of ordinary salary can save $12,500 in five years. We hear tales of certain ball-players being immensely wealthy, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these stories are not true.

The tough part of the situation, so far as organized baseball is concerned, is that the managers, former players themselves, can *not conscientiously* persuade the players not to take advantage of these offers. They have been through the grind and know. In fact, it is well known, according to some of the players, that several of the big league managers have been considering similar propositions. Why shouldn't they if they are not under contract?

The average playing life of a ball-player is seven years, says Mr. Bulger, and the Federal Leaguers have based their financial calculations on that fact. A proposition that shows the older players how to make the fag end of their careers profitable is bound to be tempting. If the Federal League can do so much in about a month, asks the writer, "what can they do between now and the first of April?" We read on:

> "They have got to have several million dollars to do it," is the answer of most of the magnates, but, unfortunately for them, it looks as if the Federal Leaguers have *got* it, or are going to *get* it.
>
> It is true that the Federal League has made little progress in getting parks in which to play, but, according to Mr. Gilmore's plan, that is secondary. He figures that the players are the main attraction, and once they are secured it will be easy enough to get the parks. In other words, he figures that a bigger crowd of fans would go to see two clubs like the Giants and Athletics play on a vacant lot than they would to see two Bush league teams fight it out on the Polo Grounds. That is good reasoning, but in one way that proposition has a kick back.

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The mere fact that organized baseball *has* the Giants and Athletics while the Federals haven't any such attraction will militate against the invaders.

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Notwithstanding the progress they have made in getting forty big leaguers, the Federals must remember that the National and American Leagues have two hundred and fifty big leaguers left.

"We do not expect to make much money this coming season," says Mr. Gilmore, "but we will play out the schedule and be stronger next year."

Right there hangs the fate of the Federal League. Can they weather a season that is expected to be a steady drain on the resources? If they can, some big league clubs are bound to go broke. Once there is a break in the ranks of organized baseball it will become a question of the survival of the fittest.

WHAT A WOMAN BANK TELLER SEES

MISS ELEANOR MILLER, of Kansas City, is one of the few women who study femininity from a bank teller's wicket, and she has an opportunity to get a good many glimpses into intimate personal affairs that are seldom observed by the general run of business women. As head of the woman's department of the New England National Bank, she handles the accounts of a large number of Kansas City women and girls of all classes, many of whom use her as a confidante and adviser. A reporter for the Kansas City *Star* describes Miss Miller's work and gives us some sidelights on her personality. He writes:

> Able to speak in their own language with depositors of half a dozen different countries and—what is more important—to speak the universal language of sympathy with all, she is naturally the repository of many confidences; for a woman's checking account gets tangled up with so many of her feelings and failings. The overdrawn account, bugbear of the feminine depositor; the note falling due; the difficulty of meeting the thousand and one financial obligations that clog the wheels of modern life—all these are apt to disturb the most serene of women, and so it is that the little woman behind the wicket becomes the financial adviser as well as banker to her depositors, who leave their dilemmas along with their money at her window.
>
> Miss Eleanor Miller, from behind her teller's wicket, sees life pass at a lively quickstep. The "feet of the runners," shod daintily and foolishly or sensibly and

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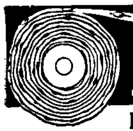

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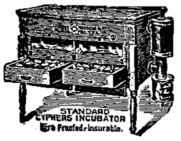

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smart, pause only long enough for the exchange of a greeting, the cashing of a check or making a deposit, but there is obvious understanding between the women outside and the woman inside the wicket. As quick to recognize types as she is to identify signatures, Miss Miller knows before the refined-looking woman in the taupe-gray suit has approached her window that her client is not of the socially elect. The fact that she is sending money to a son or brother, or maybe a daughter, in a distant school, does not create any illusions. When the depositor speaks quite frankly of financial reverses "since the authorities became active, you know," Miss Miller doesn't offer the woman an icy stare. Her cosmopolitanism is of the spirit and it stands this and many other tests.

As the taupe-gray woman moves away from the window, another in a cerise coat steps into her place.

"Morning, Miss Miller," says the cerise coat, briskly. "I brought down the missionary money right away this morning, for I don't like to have it in the house."

"Oh, Miss Miller, they've given me a raise." This time it is a sweet young face, nervous and thin and dark, but unmistakably the face of a worker. "I am to have five dollars more a month," and an eager little hand thrusts forward a deposit of fifteen dollars.

The eyes of the next comer meet those of the bank teller in amused apology for unwitting eavesdropping. She is depositing a check for $500, and she looks as if she would willingly exchange $85 of it for the $15 and the fresh eagerness of the depositor just before her.

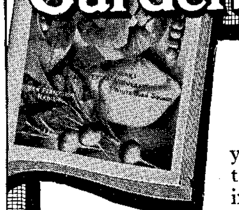
And now comes a woman of plain and worn appearance, who wishes to make a deposit that will remain unknown to a relative. Can Miss Miller give her such assurance? She can and does, for the anxious face is smoother as the woman moves away.

The woman behind the teller's window is warmly and genuinely interested in each feminine unit of the endless pageant. Outwardly, Miss Miller is of the small gray type—"all drawing," an artist would say. But he would delight in drawing her straight little lines and in catching in her face that quality that captures the approval of both men and women—the quality that is vaguely termed personality. In this case, personality is composed of strength and fineness, poise, and innate kindness, intelligence, and sympathy. No wonder women carry their confidences as well as their cash to her window!

After all, personality is just being interested in everybody and everything. Altho Miss Miller must be counted among the few conspicuously successful women of Kansas City, she goes to night school three times a week, and finds time for university-extension lectures, Women's Dining Club, and everything else that appeals to the progressive woman.

Most people suppose that banking is the most prosaic, unimaginative business in the world. Few know that the teller's wicket is in reality a magic casement, from which life may be seen in all its shades and colors, its high lights and its shadows.

Life-insurance money, left by a husband or other relative, forms the beginning of many women's bank-accounts, and from



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and **Almanac for 1914** has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells **all** about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about **Incubators,** their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. **Only 15c.**
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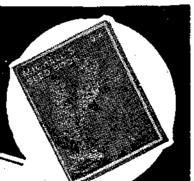

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the day the account is opened, the observant keeper of it is able to see the struggle with the world, and she knows whether the woman wins out to the achievement of her own economic independence or is worsted in the unaccustomed warfare.

"Nowadays," said Miss Miller, "women are as wise and conservative in their banking practises as men. It is true that they become panicky more quickly than men, but that is the result of temperament as much as of ignorance of business methods. They are apt to draw out their money at the least disturbance of the financial atmosphere, but they all know how to write checks and that overdrawing is not good form."

IMAGINATIVE CROOKS

THE number of gullibles may be decreasing to some extent as the world grows wiser, but it seems there is still plenty of business for the cleverer class of swindlers. The simple methods by which crooks separated the unwary from the good money a few years ago are not used much nowadays even in the remotest backwoods, and the unimaginative faker frequently has a hard time making a living, but the swindler who thinks between transactions still carries the yellowbacks. "Gas" Grosch and "Dead Man" Hicks are typical of the class that never goes hungry; they are real trappers of men. Samuel Scoville, Jr., tells about them in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

"Gas," named from his chosen field of operation, was for the purpose of his calling a simple-hearted mechanic of German extraction, peddling a gas-saving device. He drest the part carefully, even to the slightly fractured English and the smear of axle-grease on his thumb.

"If your gas bills more than one tollar in ein month, this iss for you; if not, no," was his contract-formula. Since by reason of an inscrutable providence and an unscrupulous gas company, the average citizen consumes—or, at least, pays for—gas to the extent of a multiple of a dollar each and every month, Grosch's opening had a heart-quality that invariably gained him an audience. His device consisted of a composition-tip that cost one dollar and fitted any gas-jet. Its interior had the chambered nautilus beaten to a pulp when it came to cells. These latter, as Grosch assured his prospective customer, by means of a secret process checked combustion, and not only concentrated the light, but automatically extracted the harmful actinic rays which were productive of myopia, pink-eye, strabismus, nostalgia, melancholia, premature baldness, and other ailments of body and soul. *Ergo,* by the investment of one dollar, the purchaser would be both illumined and benefited, and the gasping gas octopuses utterly confused. On good days the apparent simplicity of the device and the deviser would sell a score or more of these tips throughout the office district at a profit of about 1,000 per cent. It generally took several months for a purchaser to realize that an easier method of gas economy was to turn the light down slightly—for nothing, which was precisely what the Grosch tip did—for a dollar.

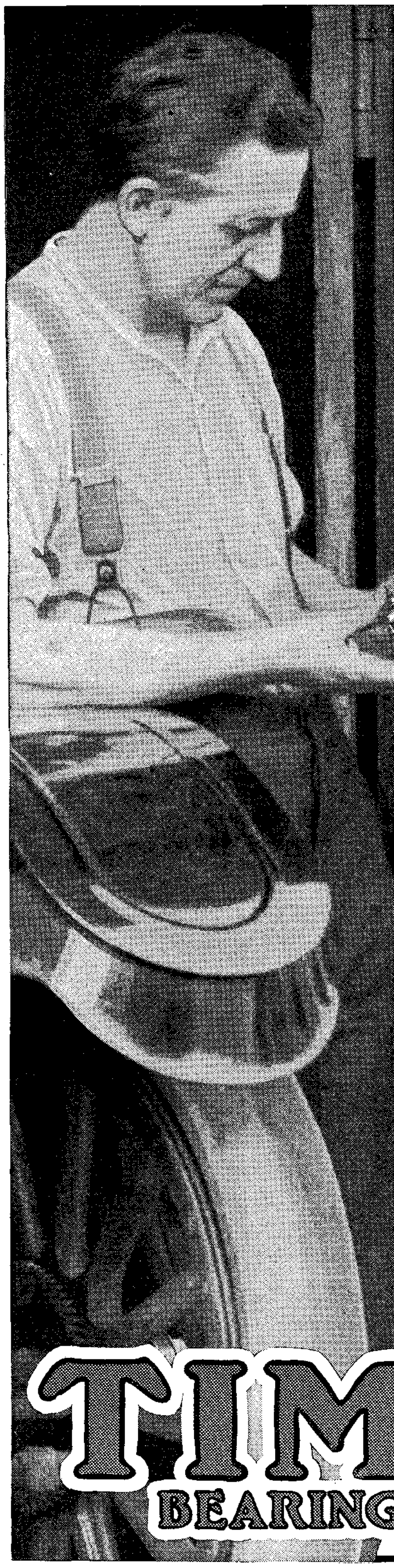
By the time the purchaser had realized that the tip was made to extract dollars rather than actinic rays, the inventor had departed to pastures new.

The "Dead Man" borrowed his name from the fact that he would do business with none but decedents. In the early days of his honesty, Hicks had learned a cheap process of gilt-lettering. His method of procedure was to scan the obituary lists for dead men of means. The prospective customer safely buried, Hicks, would send a fountain pen to the deceased, bearing his name in neat gilt letters. Accompanying the pen would be a letter addrest to the late citizen in which Mr. Hicks exprest his pleasure in sending one patent porographic pen as per order. With the pen was enclosed a bill for five dollars, an amount which represented a profit of several hundred per cent. The next of kin was usually much touched—in more senses than one—by this last remembrance, and paid the bill without question in nine cases out of ten. Thereupon the "porographic" became an heirloom, which made the fact that it was impossible to write with it an immaterial detail.

PULITZER AS A JUDGE OF MEN

THE late Joseph Pulitzer was a man of wonderful versatility, and his genius never shone better than when he was sizing up other men, particularly those who sought employment on the staff of the New York *World* or as his private secretaries. It is said that no large employer ever knew the individual ability, temper, resources, and limitations of his staff so well as Mr. Pulitzer. To applicants, and sometimes to his most trusted employees, he was distressingly exacting. He had a peculiar way of discovering able men for the *World* staff. All the important editorials from the newspapers were read to him regularly by his secretaries, and whenever he ran across anything that was especially brilliant, he would make it his business to keep track of the unknown man's work with a view to hiring him. And whenever an applicant came to Mr. Pulitzer for a personal interview the cross-examination he received was an ordeal that he never forgot. Our authority for these facts is Alleyne Ireland, for some time secretary to Mr. Pulitzer. Mr. Ireland had a good chance to learn a great deal about the great journalist, and he has written a biographical sketch for *The Metropolitan Magazine*. We quote from an instalment which appears in the February number.

> To those who did not know Mr. Pulitzer it may appear that I exaggerate his powers in this direction. As a matter of fact, I believe it would be impossible to do so.
>
> When he had his sight he judged men as others judge them, and, making full allowance for his genius for observation and analysis, he was, no doubt, influenced to some extent by appearance, manners, and associations. But after he became blind



Talk with the Repair Man

We wouldn't dare ask you to go to the *repair man* for information about Timken Bearings and Axles—if we didn't know that the bearings and axles stand back of us.

It would be easy for us to print flattering testimonials of our products—any manufacturer can do that. If he didn't have *some* enthusiastic customers he wouldn't be in business.

So we ask you to get the evidence *yourself*.

We ask you to talk with the one man who is most apt to look on the dark side, the one man who sees motor cars at their worst, the *exclusive repair man*, who knows all makes of cars but has the selling agency for none.

Ask him—wherever you find him—what he thinks of Timken Axles and Bearings.

He knows that any moving part of anything will wear in time—that the goal of the builder is to put off the day of that wear, to correct it in the shortest time, at the least expense—without loss of power and efficiency, without waste of gasoline, without annoyance, discomfort and delay.

He knows which parts of the motor car get the hardest usage, which are apt to wear out quickest, which are easiest to get at, which give the most trouble or the least trouble.

Ask him how Timken Tapered Roller Bearings stand up under heavy loads and hard service—up hill and down dale, on the smooth highways and the rough-rutted by-ways.

Ask him *in what places* in the car you are most apt to find Timken Bearings, and why. There's a vast difference you know, between the light-duty bearing on a fan-shaft and the bearing that's good enough to take concentrated hammering, thumping and general shaking up on the front axle spindle.

Then ask him how he finds the Timken-Detroit Rear Axle when the car rolls into the garage. Is it sturdy? Is it simple in design? Are its parts so accessible that adjustments and repairs, if necessary, can be quickly and economically made. Ask him if Timken Axles withstand the occasional "accident" surprisingly well.

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We have a notion that you can't go to a better booster for Timken Bearings and Axles than this same practical, hard-headed repair man. But we won't put words into his mouth.

For your own direct information and benefit take the next opportunity to talk with the repair man.

Afterward, when you want to know more of the mechanics of bearings and axles write for the Timken Primers C-3 "On the Care and Character of Bearings" and C-4 "On the Anatomy of Automobile Axles." Sent free, postpaid, from either Timken Company.

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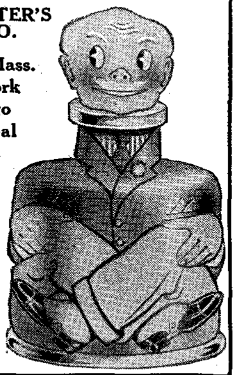

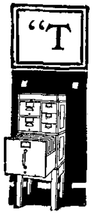

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and retired from contact with all men, except a circle which can not have exceeded a score in number, his judgment took on a new measure of clearness and perspective.

As a natural weapon of self-defense he developed a system of searching examination before which no subterfuge could stand. It was minute, persistent, comprehensive, and ingenious in the last degree. It might begin to-day, reach an apparent conclusion, and be renewed after a month's silence. In the meantime, while the whole matter was becoming dim in your mind, inquiries had been made in a dozen directions in regard to the points at issue; and when the subject was reopened you were confronted not only with J. P.'s perfect memory of what you had said, but with a detailed knowledge of matters which you had passed by as unimportant, or deliberately avoided for any one of a dozen perfectly honest reasons.

J. P.'s questions covered names, places, dates, motives, the chain of causation; what you said, what you did, what you felt, what you thought, the reasons why you felt, thought, acted as you did, the reasons why your thought and action had not been such-and-such; your opinion of your own conduct, in looking back upon the episode; your opinion of the thoughts, actions, and feelings of everybody else concerned; your conjectures as to their motives; what you would do if you were again faced with the same problem, why you would do it, why you had not done it on the previous occasion.

Starting at any point in your career, Mr. Pulitzer worked backward and forward until all that you had ever thought or done, from your earliest recollection down to the moment, had been disclosed to him so far as he was interested to know it and your memory served you.

This process varied in length according to the nature of the experiences of the person subjected to it and the precise quality of Mr. Pulitzer's interest in him. In my own case it lasted about three months and was copiously interspersed with written statements by myself of facts about myself, opinions by myself about myself, and endless references to people I had known during the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Pulitzer's attitude toward references was the product of vast experience. He complained that scores of men had come to him with references from some of the most distinguished people living, references so glowing that one man should have been ashamed to write them and the other ashamed to receive them; references of such a character that their happy possessors might without being guilty of immodesty have applied for the Chief-Justiceship of the United States, the Viceroyalty of India, the Archbishopric of Canterbury, the Presidency of the Royal College of Surgeons, or the Mastership of Baliol, but that the great majority of these men had turned out to be ignorant, lazy, and stupid to an unbelievable extent.

When the question of my own references came up I protested in a humorous way that, having heard J. P.'s views about the value of testimonials, my friends should be spared the useless task of eulogizing me.

"No, my God!" exclaimed J. P. "None of them shall be spared. What I said about testimonials is all perfectly true, but

Stamps Three Envelopes While You Stamp One

Here's a little device that affixes stamps to any size or form of mail—instantly and securely. Simply insert coiled stamps (obtainable at any P. O.) in stamp case, fill water chamber, and it is ready for 500 stampings. Then *simply press the plunger*. The

Multipost

Stamp Affixer and Accountant

has been on the market three years and now is in daily use in 15,000 offices. Begins to save immediately—in large or small offices. Pays for itself in no time. One year guarantee. Will last a lifetime.

A Stamp Cash Register

You can't get a stamp out of the Multipost without it being recorded. The Multipost protects your stamps like a bank protects your money. Keeps a constant check on your postage and mailing. Save yourself from loss—and your employees from temptation—by using the Multipost.

FREE BOOK, "How Stamps are Lost"

Tells why you should watch your stamp box. Full of facts that are "eye-openers." Explains our Free Trial offer. Every business man should read this book. Send for it at once—it's free.

The Multipost Co., 18 Allen St., Rochester, N. Y.
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WRITE 600 WORDS WITH ONE DIP

Why use ordinary pens with the never ending dip—when One Dip Pens make every penholder virtually a fountain pen?

Agents Wanted

Send 10c for Sample Package

ONE DIP PEN CO.
32 Daily Record Bldg., BALTIMORE, MD.

Featherweight Eyeshade

rests the eyes and prevents eye strain.

Weighs only ¼ oz. No elastic or metal bands. Perspiration has no effect on it. Lies flat when not in use. Adjustable to any size or position. *Transparent* for natural light *Opaque* for artificial light and for those who wear glasses. At all dealers. **25 cents** postpaid.

Featherweight Eyeshade Co., 513 State St., Camden, N.J.

PRICE 75c

"PHONE" WITHOUT BEING OVERHEARD

Wonderful whispering telephone mouthpiece enables you to talk freely without being overheard. Hold secret conversation—Every advantage of a booth telephone—Sent postpaid **for only 75 cents**—Money back if not more than pleased.

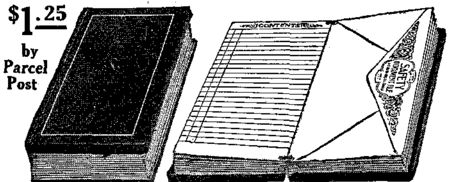
Live Agents Wanted

THE COLYTT LABORATORIES
572 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Have you ever Mislaid an Important Document?

Notes, Mortgages, Ins. Policies and Valuable Papers are Safe in a Barler New Document File. Will last a lifetime.

$1.25 by Parcel Post



Made of steel, covered with Chase leather, 18 strong manila pockets, 4½ x 10⅜ in., with metal eyelets. Cord allows expansion. *Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Returned.*

A. C. BARLER FILE CO., 58 W. Lake St., Chicago

it only serves to show what sort of person a man must be who can't even get testimonials. No, no; if a man brings references it proves nothing, but if he can't, it proves a great deal."

Mr. Pulitzer never let the presence of his family interfere with his work, yet he took the greatest personal interest in their affairs, and his curiosity concerning their activities was insatiable. Mr. Ireland goes on:

> Next to politics, there was nothing which interested J. P. more than molding and developing the people around him; and what was no more than a strong interest when it concerned his employees became a passion when it concerned his sons. His activities in this direction ministered alike to his love of power and to his horror of wasted talents; they gratified his ever-present desire to discover the boundaries of human character and intellect, to explore the mazes of human temperament and emotion.
>
> What you knew and what you were able to do, once you had reached a certain standard, became secondary in his interest to what you could be made to know and what you could be taught to do. He was never content that a man should stand upon his record; growth and development were the chief aims of his discipline.
>
> His method was well illustrated in my own case. One of his earliest injunctions to me was that I should never introduce any subject of conversation connected, in however remote a degree, with my travels or with my studies in relation to the government of tropical dependencies. When, for instance, he happened to need some information about India or the West Indies, he always directed one of the other men to find it out for him. This arrangement, from his standpoint, had the double advantage of making the other man learn something of which he was ignorant and of leaving me free to work at something of which I was ignorant. Thus J. P. killed two intellectual birds with one stone.

Mr. Pulitzer once told Mr. Ireland an amusing story of an experience in Missouri just after the Civil War. We read:

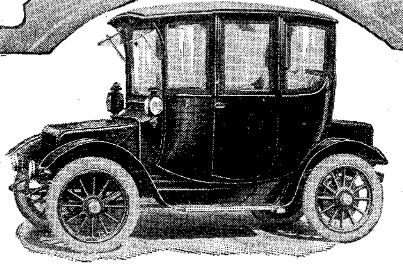
> He had spent some weeks riding from country-seat to country-seat securing registration for a deed making title for a railroad. One evening he was nearly drowned through his horse stumbling in the middle of a ford. When he dragged himself up the bank on the other side, drenched to the skin and worried by the prospect of having to catch his mount, which had started off on a cross-country gallop, he saw an elderly farmer sitting on a tree-stump and watching him with intense interest and perfect seriousness.
>
> This man put J. P. up for the night. They got along famously for a while, but presently all was changed.
>
> "The first thing he did," said J. P., "was to take me to the farmhouse and hand me a tumbler three parts full of whisky. When I refused this he looked at me as tho he thought I was mad. 'Yer mean ter tell me yer don't drink,' he said. (It was one of the rare occasions when

(*Continued on page 295*)

WE HAVE BEEN COACH BUILDERS OVER SIXTY YEARS

Rauch & Lang Electrics

WORM DRIVE



THE CAR OF THE ELECT

Society's continued preference for the Rauch & Lang Electric has a special significance for those about to buy a new car.

It means that, as in the past, the Rauch & Lang sets the fashion in the vehicle world—

—that the new Straight Type, Top-Mounted Worm Drive affords a remarkable simplicity of power transmission, maximum efficiency, and a wonderful silence of operation—

—that in keeping with this ideal method of propulsion are all the super-qualities of design and master-construction implied by the name Rauch & Lang.

It is the car of the elect—a car that means pride of ownership.

Rauch & Lang agents in all principal cities will gladly demonstrate.

Seating, Controlling, Braking and Top-Mounted Worm-Drive features are exclusive with Rauch & Lang cars, and, as well as the design of the car and other details of construction, are fully covered by United States patents pending and granted.

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BRANCHES
Minneapolis, 1207 Harmon Place
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ROYAL SLEIGH OF PRINCESS LOUISA OF PRUSSIA

Three Types of Control — Front, Rear and Selective Dual

Select the position from which you desire to drive, according to the number of passengers. Controls and brakes are automatically interlocked by merely turning front seat to natural position required by driving conditions.

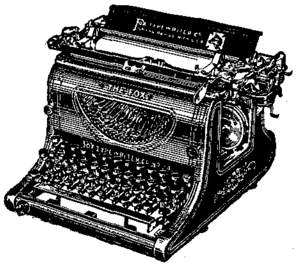
A Royal Standard

For 65 years Rauch & Lang have set the standard in each successive vehicle era. Appointment by royalty could not imply a greater regard for perfection than the leadership accorded the Rauch & Lang by the elect of America.

EQUIPAGES OF QUEENS

SERIES TWO - NUMBER FIVE

WHAT WE MEAN BY A "VISIBLE" TYPEWRITER



THERE seems to be a difference of opinion between typewriter people as to the meaning of the word "VISIBLE" as applied to typewriters.

The Fox definition, as worked out in our mechanical department, *is one on which every character is in full view of the operator as it is printed, and every word and every line and every paragraph remains in full view all of the time.*

We would like to send a copy of our latest catalog to every reader of this advertisement. The catalog we will send will show what a really "*Visible*" typewriter is like. It contains a very large illustration of our latest model—almost as large as the typewriter itself—and a complete description of this the most perfect typewriter ever produced.

Write today for Wholesale Agency Proposition. No special training necessary to sell Fox Typewriters for the Fox is exactly as advertised: *Visible, Durable, Noiseless—The Perfect Typewriter.* Mention the Literary Digest.

FOX TYPEWRITER COMPANY
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From The Literary Digest for February 7
Name..
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WHEN YOU ARE READY to invest, have it clearly understood that you will buy only those investments which, by their record, justify complete confidence as to their safety, and yield at the same time a reasonably liberal return. Investments of this character, consisting of Railroad, Public Utility, and Municipal Bonds, are described in our Circular **1303**, a copy of which will be furnished you promptly on request.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Bankers
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

INVESTING

is simplified when you have this free Booklet. It deals with that most reliable free-from-worry form of investment:

6% FARM MORTGAGES

WERE RIGHT ON THE GROUND

6%

"We're Right on the Ground" and know conditions thoroughly. For thirty years we've loaned on improved farm lands without the loss of a dollar to our customers. Ask for Booklet "A" and current list.

E. J. LANDER & CO.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.
Est. 1883. Capital and Surplus over $350,000

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 717. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

THE advertising columns of The Digest now give the investor news of investment offerings almost as quickly as the daily papers.

This affords the advertiser an opportunity to schedule copy for these pages and to reach quickly the investing public throughout the country. Many attractive bond issues are decided upon and sold within two or three weeks, so that this service fills a real need.

We advise those of our subscribers seeking advice or enlightenment on investments to write to a reputable banker.

Many financial houses maintain special bureaus of information and advice for prospective investors. A small investor will receive exactly the same service as the large investor.

The Literary Digest

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE BETTER OUTLOOK

WITH THE OPENING of the new year a distinct improvement in the business outlook was felt in many quarters, and continued to the end of the month. Interviews with prominent men gave expression to this feeling. On the stock exchanges a notable rise in prices became apparent. *Bradstreet's*, writing in the week ending January 24, noted better sentiment in all centers—financial, industrial, and commercial. It traced the stock-exchange advances to the President's message, which was issued at the beginning of that week. Whatever the cause of the improvement, there was no doubt anywhere of its existence in an actual, rather than in sentimental, form. Bank discounts the world over had fallen to lower figures, so that funds were thus released for commercial enterprises. In the same week came the marked success of the sale of New York State bonds, $51,000,000 in amount. With the lower rates for money came a broader demand for bonds; demands for iron and steel showed improvement and operations were increasing, trade in commodities generally improved, and the outlook for spring demand became favorable.

Following an announcement of low figures for the Steel Corporation's output in December came word that its orders in January had been heavy; upward of 100,000 tons had been ordered at the Pittsburg mills alone. The vice-president and general sales manager of one of the largest companies included in the Steel Corporation was quoted as saying that "within ninety days the mills should be operating at full capacity." At least 15,000 men were to be affected by the favorable turn in orders. "We are entering upon one of the biggest buying movements in the history of steel-making in the United States," said this sales manager. He believed that "we are about to see a long spell of normally sound prosperity for the whole country."

Better signs have also been seen in the woolen industry. One of the largest mills of the American company, which had shut down in December for the annual inventory and repairs, was reopened in January, thus giving employment to 2,000 persons. So large had been the orders at this mill that need existed for the employment of extra operators. It was said further that the American company had sent one of its men to England for the purpose of investigating the English market with a view to exporting American woolens. The woolen trade has set about watching with much interest for the results of this investigation. In some quarters the opinion was strongly held that the American company in certain lines could compete successfully with English makers. Other opinions were to the effect that the movement was a strategic one on the part of this company, its hope being thus to discourage further English sales in our market.

Moody's Magazine is optimistic as to the year's final outlook. In becoming so, it has adopted a quite different attitude from the one it maintained for a considerable period. It believes now that "fundamentally we have turned the corner." By this it means that the lowest prices for stocks and bonds of the standard type have been reached, and that in future the movement will be of "an improving nature." Recent events have reenforced its belief that the stock market, for some time to come, will not go back to the low average figures which prevailed last June. The writer does not believe in undue optimism, because there are "uncertainties" still ahead of us, and therefore advises conservatism among those who accept the optimistic view. The uncertainties referred to are "the serious problems of railway profits and industrial unrest, of overcapitalization, of urgent financial needs of corporations, and the still existing enormous oversupply of undigested securities." We have had important liquidation already, but liquidation has not yet been "complete or uniform throughout the country, and has not been what might be called thorough." As to the real outlook, the writer says, "the chances strongly favor a very distinct trade revival next fall." These chances, however, will be affected, one way or another, by crop conditions next summer. Barring any serious failure in crops, good times in industries "are not so far off as some people would have us believe."

An interesting canvass of the country as to the outlook was recently made by the Atlanta *Journal*. Reports were printed in that paper from Chicago, Seattle, St. Paul, St. Louis, Cleveland, Dallas, New Orleans, and San Francisco newspapers. Their general tenor was that an era of prosperity lies not far ahead of us. Sentiment in most places favors the opinion that the policies of President Wilson are of a constructive type and will be distinctly helpful in the restoration of prosperous times. Following are items from these reports, which are dated January 20–24:

"Chicago.—More than 3,000 men have just gone back to work in the mills of the Illinois Steel Company. This announcement of activity is regarded as proof that the situation in the labor market has changed decidedly for the better. William A. Field, superintendent of the plant, said: 'The situation looks mighty bright, and there is reason to believe that by the end of January we may be running at our full capacity.'—*Chicago News.*

"Seattle.—Puget Sound territory looks to a period of prosperity in 1914, for fundamental conditions are regarded as sound.—*Seattle Star.*

"St. Paul.—The Northwest is in better condition industrially this winter than it has been for several years. About 2,000 St. Paul laborers are out of work now. This is half the usual number idle during the winter. Not a tradesman or skilled workman is idle. This is due to an unprecedented building boom, encouraged by the warm weather.—*St. Paul News.*

"Dallas, Tex.—The outlook now is for the best crops Texas ever had, and this is encouraging to all lines of industry. The business outlook in Dallas is good, and has been picking up for the past three weeks. Small Texas cities heretofore embarrassed because of diminutive cotton trade and crops are looking forward to better things for the year.—*Dallas Dispatch.*

"St. Louis.—That industrial conditions in St. Louis are improving is shown by the lessening in the number of applications of the State Employment Bureau. The statement of the savings departments of the St. Louis banks, issued to-day, shows that not for ten years have so many new accounts been opened during the first two weeks of January, nor has the total amount deposited during those two weeks been exceeded.—*St. Louis Star.*

"Cleveland, O.—Cleveland manufacturers say the turning-point in the present industrial depression is near at hand. The steel-mills and allied industries are still running slack, at 50 to 60 per cent. of capacity, but building activities are unusually brisk and the call for structural steel is heavy.—*Cleveland Press.*

"New Orleans.—The Louisiana sugar industry, wounded by the new tariff, is revived by the announcement that Charles Godchaux, multimillionaire planter and banker, will devote his entire efforts hereafter to running independent refineries the year round to drive out the trust. Godchaux plans the importation of the entire Cuban cane crop, to keep the mills going the year round. Fifty million dollars are in his control.—*New Orleans Daily States.*

"San Francisco.—Financial stringency is expected to ease up in a week or two, with the spring building boom, the harvesting of fruits, and the opening of the lumber camps. These things will give thousands employment.—*San Francisco News.*

"Pittsburg, Pa.—The announcement here that in the various mills of the United States Steel Corporation 50,000 idle men will be reemployed before February 1 has given increased confidence that business is looking up."

BANK BALANCES UNDER THE NEW BANKING SYSTEM

Just how the operations of the new Banking and Currency Law may affect deposits in National banks, and especially those in New York, is a matter which just now occupies the attention of many financial experts. According to the Controller's report, the National banks in the Borough of Manhattan in October last had among their deposits sums due to other National banks amounting to $337,457,000, to State and private banks $122,671,300, and to trust companies and savings-banks $121,181,200. These figures mean, says *The Wall Street Journal*, that, of the $337,457,000 due to other National banks, $225,000,000 "may be drawn out by banks in the interior." It appears that the new system will involve on the part of these banks "great sacrifice in respect of balances." One bank alone, the National City, has $92,454,000 due to other banks.

In spite of this sacrifice it is the belief of the same paper that "most, if not all, of the National banks will join the system within the next sixty days." Just what proportion of the interior balances will be withdrawn and what will remain must rest with the coming readjustment to determine. That these balances will change in the course of the next few years seems inevitable. A table is presented showing, for the New York National banks, their aggregate deposits, the balances due from them to other banks and trust companies,

A Book Every Retailer Should Have—FREE

Find the leaks and stop them, buy for profit, sell at the right price, turn your stock often—learn how in "A Better Day's Profits."

This book tells how the big concerns and chain stores do it, and shows how you can do it also. Read it—and remember, every big store was a small store once.

This book is filled with ideas that will save money and increase profits for you. Some of the chapters are: "Cutting Out Guess Work," "Buying for Profit," "Stopping Store Leaks," "What It Costs to Do Business," "Fixing Prices to Get a Profit," "Figuring Stock Turnovers," "Weighing Employees," "Getting What You Pay For," and so on. All this information has taken time and cost money to get, but it is free to any retailer who wants to increase his profits by better business methods.

Of course, we have a purpose in giving you this book. We believe that you will see how you can be even a more successful manager if you get the information this book outlines for you, and that you will naturally be interested in getting the facts without increasing your Pay Roll, which is the Burroughs way.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan
European Office:
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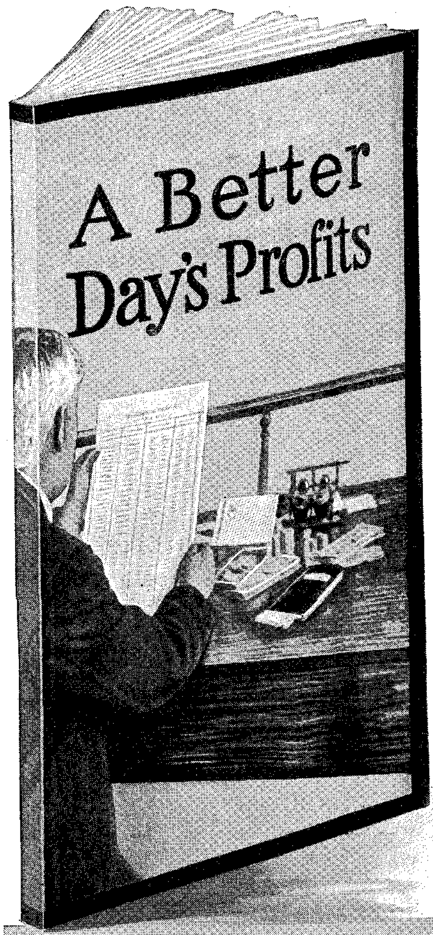


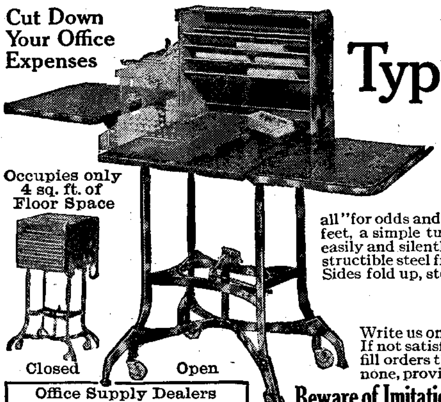
Thousands of retailers who use Burroughs Bookkeeping Machines say they would not be without them and the business service back of them for many times their cost. In many a business the Burroughs makes the difference between making a big success and merely making both ends meet. O. K. the last paragraph on the Coupon and let us take this matter up with you also.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company
Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan
Send copy of "A Better Day's Profits" without cost or obligation to me.

My Name...
Position...
Firm Name...
Street...
City and State...

Next time your representative is in this vicinity I will also be glad to have him call and explain how a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine could be profitably applied to my business. O.K.......................... L. D.

Cut Down Your Office Expenses



Occupies only 4 sq. ft. of Floor Space

UHL ART STEEL
Typewriter Table and Cabinet
On 15 Days' Free Trial

Meets every requirement of a modern business office. Occupies only 4 sq. ft. as compared with the 10 sq. ft. taken up by the old style typewriter desk. Ample space for a week's supply of stationery, but no drawers to become a "catch all" for odds and ends. Always clean and sanitary. Firm and rigid when on its feet, a simple turn of the lever puts the leather casters in position, and it is easily and silently moved about for better light or other convenience. Has indestructible steel frame with built up wood platforms, noiseless under operation. Sides fold up, steel top rolls down and locks securely. We guarantee it to be

100% EFFICIENT

Write us on your business stationery for the 15 days' trial. If not satisfactory we will buy it back at the full price. We fill orders through our dealers or through yours if we have none, providing you will give us his name. Write us to-day.

Beware of Imitations! Insist on getting the genuine "Uhl" cabinet. Make sure of it by looking for our trade mark ☞

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The Toledo Metal Furniture Co., 2429 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio

Office Supply Dealers
We have an attractive proposition for you. Write us for it AT ONCE.

and the amounts due to them from other banks, as follows:

	Aggregate	*Due Banks and Trust Cos.*	*Due from Banks and Bankers*
Bank of N. Y........	$27,513,600	$10,180,000	$2,384,300
Merts Nat. Bank.....	21,582,700	12,504,500	1,964,600
Mec. & Met. N. Bk...	69,060,500	30,034,900	3,979,500
Nat. City Bk.........	214,881,800	92,454,400	20,449,300
Chem. Nat. Bk.......	31,663,100	6,579,800	3,016,900
Mer. Ex. Nat. Bk.....	8,345,200	3,148,400	729,300
Nat. Butch. & D. Bk..	2,342,100	400	115,200
Am. Ex. Nat. B......	60,707,700	22,816,400	4,914,900
Nat. B. of Com.......	137,268,300	66,562,200	7,770,900
Chat. & Phe. Nat. Bk.	23,693,800	9,433,700	2,702,900
Hanover Nat. Bk.....	105,461,700	66,342,700	6,690,900
Cit. Cent. Nat. Bk....	26,612,400	7,119,500	3,421,800
Nat. Nass. Bank......	13,718,000	2,534,800	1,556,600
Mar. & Ful. Nat. Bk..	10,870,900	2,541,500	1,237,000
Imp. & T. Nat. Bk...	27,386,400	12,982,200	2,514,600
N. Park Bank........	104,509,000	61,688,400	9,946,900
E. River Nat. Bk.....	2,023,600	59,100	259,200
Fourth Nat. Bank....	34,782,800	22,380,200	3,626,500
Second Nat. Bank....	13,978,700	383,700	1,083,600
First Nat. Bank......	107,710,500	54,911,800	3,271,600
Irving Nat. Bank.....	40,384,100	19,790,700	3,800,100
N. Y. Co. Nat. Bk....	9,329,000	872,800	489,900
Chase Nat. Bk.......	121,030,000	75,995,500	8,276,800
Lincoln Nat. Bk......	15,920,500	1,784,200	1,295,800
Garfield Nat. Bk......	10,663,800	1,648,000	1,041,900
Fifth Nat. Bk.........	4,476,800	389,000	290,200
Seaboard Nat. Bk.....	32,797,900	19,892,500	2,746,600
Liberty Nat. Bk......	27,857,300	14,197,100	1,697,700
C. & Iron Nat. Bk....	7,898,000	2,358,100	740,800
Un. Ex. Nat. Bk......	10,165,900	1,681,300	1,099,100
Batt. Pk. Nat. Bk....	2,128,900	39,700	218,400
Bronx Nat. Bank.....	1,075,100	65,500	198,500
Goth. Nat. Bank.....	2,166,300	64,800	147,600
Harriman Nat. Bk....	13,439,500	4,763,100	2,399,200
Nat. Res. Bank.......	4,415,100	2,381,900	1,757,000
Sherman Nat. Bk.....	2,185,400	248,100	463,600
Brooklyn and other boroughs..........	34,081,600	5,736,200	4,453,100
Tot. Greater N. Y...	$1,384,128,000	$636,567,100	$112,752,800

THE FAILURES OF LAST YEAR AND THEIR CAUSES

Bradstreet's on January 24 presented its yearly summary of failures, which numbered last year 14,551, with aggregate liabilities of $292,347,343, and assets of $159,054,911. These figures indicate an increase over 1912 of 5.3 per cent., over 1911 one of 15 per cent., and over 1910 one of 25.7 per cent. What is still more striking is that they show an increase of 3.6 per cent. over 1908, which was a year of great trade depression following the acute financial panic of 1907. When comparison is made with 1906, "the best of recent trade years," the increase last year is found to have been 55 per cent. In the matter of liabilities the failures in 1903 were 46 per cent. greater than were those for 1912, 55 per cent. greater than for 1910, and 108 per cent. greater than for 1909. This combination of simultaneous increase in numbers and liabilities made 1913 "the third worst year as regards failures and the fourth worst year as regards liabilities that the country has record of in the past third of a century." As to causes of depression during the year *Bradstreet's* says:

"The fore part of that year showed some favorable effects projected from the preceding twelve months, when crop yields, except in parts of the South, were generally favorable; but neutralizing this in many ways was the practically year-long liquidation, at first in securities, but later in all commercial lines. This liquidation itself was an inheritance of 1912, in that a world-wide overextension of credit was sharply revealed by the outbreak of the Balkan War in the autumn of that year. The disquiet caused by forced financial readjustment was not the only source of unsettlement, however. The tariff was revised, a new currency system was established, and the relations of the law to 'big business' were a subject of wide-spread discussion.

"Natural as well as artificial restraints upon business enterprise were not lacking. Unprecedented floods alternated with dis-

10c
HAMMERMILL BOND RIPPLE FINISH
HAMMERMILL BOND LINEN FINISH
THE QUALITY PAPER USED BY MILLIONS
HAMMERMILL BOND VELLUM
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Something new! For years the largest business firms in America have preferred Hammermill Bond for its strength, quality and fine writing surface. But now, for the first time, Hammermill Bond is put up for home, office and general use as a convenient writing tablet.

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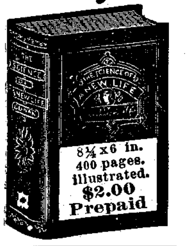

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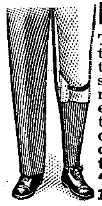

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Reliable authorities tell us that Constipation is the primary cause of 97% of all diseases

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astrous droughts to cause damage, and the year's agricultural results, particularly in the case of the corn crop, were not favorable, tho large yields of cotton and record yields of wheat, sold at high prices, mitigated some of the other unfavorable conditions. To what extent each of these unsettling causes was directly responsible for some curious fluctuations in the failure totals and liabilities can not, of course, be established, but as time goes on and the outlook, which began to clear late in 1913, is being viewed more favorably, the overmastering importance of the financial element in the entire situation seems to become increasingly clear. Money hoarding abroad because of fears of war found a parallel at home in close handling of bank reserves and a scrutiny and restriction of credit which has found few counterparts in any but years of acute panic strain."

Following a presentation of statistics on this subject, *Bradstreet's* presents comments on causes leading to failures in business. It is now twenty-four years since *Bradstreet's* began to make these studies. It indicates eight causes, due to the individual, as against three others, which are quite beyond individual control. Following is its statement of the eleven causes:

A.—DUE TO FAULTS OF THOSE FAILING

Incompetence (irrespective of other causes).
Inexperience (without other incompetence).
Lack of Capital.
Unwise Credits.
Speculation (outside regular business).
Neglect of Business (due to doubtful habits).
Personal Extravagance.
Fraudulent Disposition of Property.

B.—NOT DUE TO FAULTS OF THOSE FAILING

Specific Conditions (disaster, etc.).
Failure of Others (of apparently solvent debtors).
Competition.

The writer discusses in detail the individual and outside causes:

"In 1913, 80.5 per cent.—almost exactly four-fifths of the failures, in fact—were attributed to the shortcomings of those who failed, while 19.5 per cent. were classed under causes apparently beyond their control. In 1912 the proportions were respectively 80.3 per cent. and 19.7 per cent. This constancy in statistics over two such dissimilar years is a striking feature, and one which seems to point to the relatively small effect of what might be termed business environment in predisposing to disaster in 1913. In 1911, 78.9 per cent. of the failures were charged to the individual, while 21.1 per cent. proceeded from the outside. In 1910, the proportions were 82 and 18 per cent., respectively; in 1909 they were 81 and 19 per cent., and in 1908 they were 77.5 and 22.5 per cent., respectively.

"The whittling down of the percentage attributed to outside causes as compared with 1908, another year of stress, might not unreasonably be attributed to advances in credit reporting or care in credit granting over the ensuing years. In liabilities, in 1913, 73.7 per cent. were grouped under what might be termed personal causes, while 26.3 per cent. were credited to outside influences. In 1912 the percentage due to personal causes was 80, while that due to outside influences was 20 per cent. The percentage of liabilities due to individual

The Howard Watch

IN higher railroad circles there is a very natural ambition to carry a watch that is not merely Railroad Standard, but a standard for railroad watches.

It is well known that Railroad Officials and the higher grades of Trainmen show a marked preference for the HOWARD Watch.

But there is also among the rank and file a surprising number who have the wholesome ambition to own a HOWARD, and who make it a point to get one, even at the cost of some self-sacrifice.

In America, as nowhere else, the typical railroad president, corporation executive, head of an industry or a business house, is the man who has made his way up from the ranks.

And it is often the man in the ranks, impelled by his self-respect, his professional spirit, and his ambition for the better things of his calling, who saves to get a HOWARD.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel in 18K gold case at $170—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post card, Dept. O, and we'll send you a copy.

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A Remarkable Typewriter, Carried in Grip or in Overcoat Pocket. Standard Keyboard. Does Work of $100 Machine. Over 31,000 in Daily Use.
Bennett Portable Typewriter has less than 250 parts against 1700 to 3700 in others. That's the secret of our $18 price. It's built in the famous Elliott-Fisher Billing Machine Factory, sold on a money-back-unless-satisfied guaranty. Wt. 4½ lbs. You can carry for home use, business or trips. Send for catalog and Agts. Proposition.
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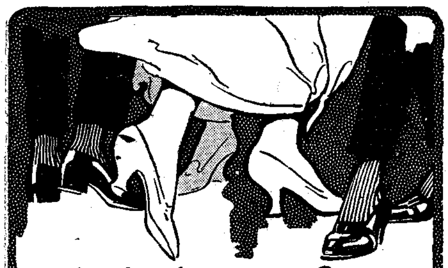

All those feet had Corns

Watch the feet that now trip lightly. All of them had corns.

But the owners learned of **Blue-jay.** They applied it in a minute. There was no more pain. The corn was forgotten. And in two days the corn came out.

Soon or late you will treat your corns in that way. You will stop the paring, stop the old-time treatments. You will deal with corns in a scientific way.

You will take them out, with no soreness, no pain, no inconvenience.

Nearly half the corns in the country are now ended by **Blue-jay**—a million corns a month.

Why wait? Other ways, as you well know, don't really end a corn. Why don't you try this easy, painless, most effective way?

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Blue-jay
For Corns
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Make Liquid Soap for 50c a Gallon
Any one can make this high grade liquid soap, in his own home. Formula and full directions for making, sent for $1.00.
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shortcomings, it will be seen, dropt in 1913, but is still fully equal to or above the like percentages in the years from 1911 back to 1908, which were respectively 70.3 per cent. in 1911, 73.9 per cent. in 1910, 72.5 per cent. in 1909, and 62 per cent. in 1908.

"Leading causes of failure rather lost in influence in 1913 when compared with 1912. Thus Incompetence, which in 1912, for the first time since these records were begun, surpassed Lack of Capital as a cause of failure, in 1913 fell back to second place, the proportions being 29.2 per cent. for Lack of Capital and 28.6 per cent. for Incompetence. Specific Conditions, the third most weighty cause of failure, furnished 15.3 per cent. of all failures. These three causes, which together accounted for 73.1 per cent. of all failures, each lost in compelling force from 1912, when they accounted for 76.4 per cent. of all, and were noticeable also for the fact that they showed shrinkages of importance; while seven of the other eight causes, in greater or less degree, accounted for most of the increase in number. Of these seven, Fraud figures most prominently in both number and percentage, with 11.1 per cent. credited thereto in 1913, as against 10.3 per cent. in 1912; and furthermore, it accounted for 26 per cent. of the increase in number of all failures over the preceding year. Indeed, Fraud as a cause in 1913 showed the largest number ever recorded, and its proportion was exceeded only four times in twenty-three years.

"Other causes gaining in importance were Inexperience with 5.1 per cent., against 4.6 per cent. in 1912; Unwise Credits with 2.6 per cent., against 2 per cent. in 1912; Competition with 2.3 per cent., against 1.9 per cent. in the preceding year; Failures of Others with 1.9 per cent., against 1.3 per cent.; while Speculation and Extravagance, minor causes, furnished the balance of the *increases in percentage*. Neglect as a cause stood unchanged over the two years. In liabilities, the fluctuations in percentages were even more marked than in number. Thus Lack of Capital, Incompetence, Fraud, Inexperience, Speculation, Neglect, Extravagance, and Competition all declined in importance in the creation of liabilities in 1913 as compared with 1912. Lack of Capital accounted for only 24.9 per cent., as against 33.5 per cent. in 1912; Incompetence for 18.4 per cent., as against 26.8 per cent., and Fraud for 8.4 per cent., as against 8.8 per cent. in 1912.

"On the other hand, Unwise Credits furnished 16 per cent. of the liabilities, as against 2.4 per cent. in 1912; Specific Conditions accounted for 14 per cent., as against 13.8 per cent., and Failures of Others for 11.4 per cent., as against 4.9 per cent. in 1912. Thus Unwise Credits and Failures of Others, which accounted for practically all the enlargement shown in liabilities, together furnished 27.4 per cent. of the liabilities, as against only 7.5 per cent. in 1912. Of the first-mentioned cause, Unwise Credits, it might be said that the expansion here shown is explained by a comparatively small number of large banking suspensions, and the inference is possible that extensions of credit by banks sufficient to have exercised this effect bordered upon the domain of unsound or improper banking."

FURTHER INCREASES IN SHARE-HOLDERS

During the inactivity on the stock exchanges in 1913 observers often wondered who were the purchasers of such stocks as were actually sold. With the coming of the new year, however, and the publication of revised lists of stockholders

HOLSTEIN COWS' MILK WILL MAKE BABY STRONG AND VIGOROUS

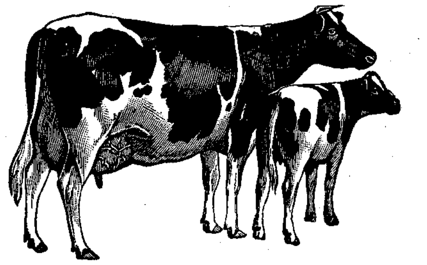
What if your baby must be nourished without breast milk! That is no reason why it should not thrive and grow as plump and rosy as any breast fed baby.

Give your baby clean fresh Holstein milk, modified according to your doctor's directions. It will prevent all the digestive troubles that interfere with steady gains in weight and strength.

Specialists order Holstein milk for Infant Feeding because it is the nearest thing to breast milk. It contains only as much cream or butter fat as a little baby can digest, and the fat is in the form of small even globules. The curds formed are soft and flocculent and yield rapidly to the action of the digestive fluids. In richer milk the fat globules are twice as large as in Holstein milk, and the curds formed are large and solid.

Holstein cows are famous for their health and strength. Their milk will give your baby the vitality needed to build a strong constitution.

If your milkman cannot supply you, write us, giving his name and address, and we will help you secure a supply. Send for our free booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk."



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BECAUSE "IT'S THE WOOD ETERNAL"
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The "BEST" LIGHT
Safe, powerful, brilliant, steady and cheap—five reasons why you should replace expensive electricity, unpleasant oil, and wasteful gas with the most efficient of all lights—the "Best" light. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for catalog today showing over 200 different styles.
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Protect Nose and Throat

against ills from wind and dust with Luden's — just as goggles protect your eyes.

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"GIVE QUICK RELIEF"
from coughs, colds and throat strain. A wonderful throat ease. Make outdoor life more healthful; breathing easier; speaking clearer.

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5¢

in several corporations, it appears that much of the stock then sold went into the hands of small purchasers who paid for it in full. One of the companies whose showing indicates this is the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which has occurred a very considerable increase in the number of its stockholders.

There was also a large increase during the year in holders of Steel. That corporation now has about 125,000 shareholders of record, the largest number it has ever had. Besides these shareholders of record, however, are others in Steel who are represented by shares held by brokerage houses and foreign syndicates—shares actually owned by thousands of individuals and corporations being known only to brokerage houses and syndicates. If these were added to the 125,000 known holders, it is believed that a total of perhaps 150,000 shareholders in Steel might be obtained. It is interesting to add that, among these stockholders, are over 40,000 employees of the corporation. It appears further that the average number of shares of preferred stock held by these stockholders is 46.5 and the average of common 109.3. In 1901 the shareholders of Steel numbered only 32,000; in 1906 there were only 65,000, and so late as 1912 only 104,000 against 125,000 now. The average holding of stock in 1901 was 318 shares, in 1906 it was 133 shares, and in 1912, 53 shares. The average now, for preferred and common both, is 70.

The Wall Street Journal recently gave returns, showing the number of shareholders in 265 corporations, having an aggregate capital stock of over $10,368,000,000. The number of stockholders in these corporations is more than 1,000,000. The figures on which the returns are based are declared to be official.

NORTH SEA SHIPPING

The rate war between the Hamburg-American line and the other transatlantic steamship lines—English, German, Dutch, French, and American—gives interest to a recent article in the London *Economist*, showing the enormous growth and great volume of the shipping of the North Sea. Considering its daily weight and value afloat, the North Sea is declared by this writer to be "by far the busiest and richest expanse of sea in the world." The writer can not better describe it than by saying the North Sea is "the Trafalgar Square of shipping." Mighty states and thriving towns are dependent upon it. While its whole seaboard can not be much more than 4,000 miles long, it is probably correct to say that "seven-eighths of the ocean-going shipping of the whole world of foreign trade is owned and registered in countries which surround this sea." It embraces waters which stretch from the Straits of Dover on the south to the Shetland Islands and the coast of Norway on the north, and on the east is bounded by the mainland of Europe and by the Baltic Sea as entered through the Cattegat. Its length is over 600 miles, its maximum width 400 miles. The countries bordering upon it are "the greatest seafaring nations of the world"—England, Germany, Norway. Its ports possess between them "half the mercantile tonnage of the world." Following is a table of the tonnage of North Sea

"What Shall I Do"?

Some day you must face this question—perhaps tomorrow. An accident happens, a bad cut, a jagged wound, a rusty nail thrust, any one of a thousand things—you know if it is not quickly attended to it will become inflamed and the danger of blood poisoning then becomes a vital, personal one. In every such emergency your first thought should be

Dioxogen

Better to apply it a thousand times when there is no real danger than to go without it once at the critical moment. The best and cheapest *insurance* you can buy is a bottle of Dioxogen.

Why *Dioxogen?*

Because it is the one pure Peroxide of Hydrogen. It purifies by setting free Oxygen—nature's own greatest purifier.

Ask for Dioxogen by name and protect yourself against common, cheap peroxide, containing Acetanilid as a "preservative." Think carefully when you see Acetanilid on a bottle—the Government prohibits its use unless the exact quantity is plainly stated on the label. It is used to make cheap peroxide KEEP—but it also makes it rank and gives it a disagreeable taste and smell.

It is important that you ask for Dioxogen BY NAME

The Oakland Chemical Co., 98 Front St., New York

Dioxogen is always sold in a sealed container for your protection. See that this container is sealed when you buy.

HILDEBRANDT BAITS HOOK AND LAND 'EM
The choice of experienced anglers. A small outfit, interchangeable, catches any fresh water game fish. "Standard", "Slim Eli", "Idaho" shapes--nickle, copper, brass, aluminum, black and gold finishes suitable for bright or dull days. Ball bearing "spin so easy" blades--reversible. FREE NEW 1914 CATALOG Actual sized illustrations, new flies, spinners, rods, lines, etc. 2c stamp brings it.
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For well dressed comfort-lovers
"Satisfaction or money back"
Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles
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CONGRESS GOLD EDGES PLAYING CARDS
For Social Play
A card party—old friends meet—new friendships formed. Dainty Congress Cards with their beautiful backs add spirit and tone.
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THE OFFICIAL RULES OF CARD GAMES
Hoyle up-to-date
SEND 15¢ IN STAMPS
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BICYCLE CLUB INDEXES PLAYING CARDS
For General Play
Since Bicycle outlasts other cards of equal price and outwear many times those costing slightly less, Bicycle is the logical card to buy.
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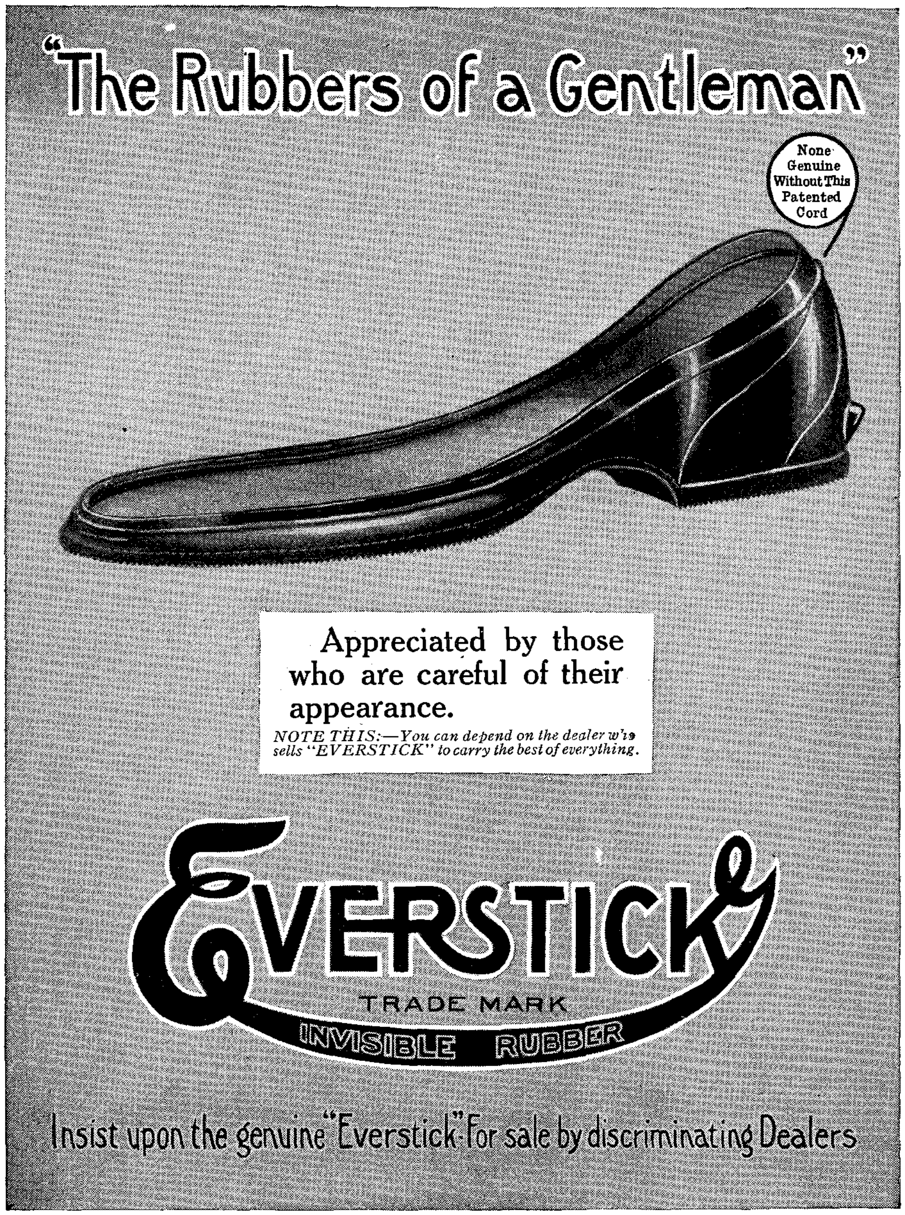
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None Genuine Without This Patented Cord

Appreciated by those who are careful of their appearance.

NOTE THIS:—You can depend on the dealer who sells "EVERSTICK" to carry the best of everything.

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Insist upon the genuine "Everstick" For sale by discriminating Dealers

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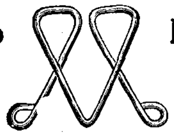

Double Grip Paper Clip

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AN OFFICE NECESSITY

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NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY
"Largest Clip Makers in the World."

THIS 1914 MODEL
Ranger
30 DAYS Free Trial

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—*30 days* one month's free trial on this finest of bicycles—the ***"Ranger."*** We will ship it to you on approval, *freight prepaid*, without a cent deposit in advance. This offer is *absolutely genuine*.

WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at *prices never before equaled* for like quality. It is a cyclopedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. **It's free.**

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at **half usual prices.** A limited number of second hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at **$3** to **$8** each.

RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1914 model ***Ranger*** furnished by us.

It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. **Do not buy** a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. **Write today.**

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Why Pay $17.50

You can buy this beautiful Morris chair direct from our factory at half the price asked at retail stores. We build it in four sections—ship it to you at knock-down freight rates in compact crate.

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You pay only for materials, workmanship, etc., plus the one usual small profit to us. We save you all other unnecessary expenses. We sell from our catalog only and ship from our own factories direct to you. Back of this chair and every other piece is our guarantee. If you are not satisfied at any time within a full year, you may ship it back, we immediately refund your money, including freight.

SECTIONAL "COME-PACKT" FURNITURE

Only
$8.95 In Four Sections

Select Quartered WHITE Oak. Built with the care and skill of the old master cabinet makers—possessing an individuality and artistic charm befitting the home of quality. Eight different shades of finish. Imperial leather cushions.

New 1914 Catalog FREE

Shows over 400 other beautiful examples of Come-Packt craftsmanship in living, dining, bedroom and den furniture—in sections—at 30% to 60% savings. Sent free—postpaid

Come-Packt Furniture Co., 219 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio

vessels that have entered and cleared in the foreign trade in the year 1911–1912.

	Entered		*Cleared*	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Net Tons	*Net Tons*	*Net Tons*	*Net Tons*
London*..........	13,163,101	12,985,658	11,172,298	11,064,139
Tyne Ports*.......	7,460,559	6,737,768	8,335,762	7,819,965
Hull*.............	4,040,027	4,360,000	3,601,467	3,860,851
Middlesbrough*...	2,090,444	2,227,881	1,965,358	2,075,195
Antwerp..........	13,233,677	13,686,297	13,272,665	13,665,346
Ostend...........	1,117,206	1,104,078	1,105,967	1,094,337
Rotterdam........	10,624,499	12,126,581	10,609,814	11,950,442
Amsterdam.......	2,002,862	....	1,936,732	....
Bremen...........	3,192,737	3,363,218	3,073,578	3,269,817
Hamburg..........	11,868,709	12,346,600	11,994,379	12,594,733
Christiania........	1,541,555	1,389,360	1,108,093	1,545,466

* The statistics for these ports represent the tonnage "arriving" and "departing," which is slightly larger than the "entrances" and "clearances."

As will be seen in this table, the North Sea ports of chief importance are London, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Rotterdam. Their totals of foreign trade are close enough to one another to make them vigorous rivals for first place. It appears that both Antwerp and Hamburg have surpassed London in the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in its foreign trade, while Rotterdam is now "running a neck-and-neck race with London and threatens to outstrip her three competitors." Rotterdam in recent years has thrived under very progressive commercial activity, and Antwerp accordingly has suffered severely—especially in her grain trade; but Antwerp has undertaken, through the construction of four new grain elevators and an extension of her port, to compete—and with better success thus far—with her rival.

The writer notes as curious the fact that Hamburg, during the last few years, has made less progress than either Antwerp or Rotterdam—that is, the increase relatively has been greater in these ports of the Netherlands than in the great German port. The writer surmises that Antwerp, at the mouth of the Scheldt, and Rotterdam, at the mouth of the Rhine, "have been found more convenient as shipping centers for the great industrial districts of Westphalia and southern Germany than the more northerly port at the mouth of the Elbe, admirably tho it may be situated for serving Berlin, Saxony, and Silesia."

While London, as a port of foreign shipping, is falling behind the three other great harbors of the North Sea, we are not to disregard the immense amount of coasting trade that converges in the Thames. Great Britain has a much greater coast-line in the North Sea than Belgium, or Holland, or Germany; hence the far greater volume of her coasting trade, which in 1912 produced a total in arriving vessels of 5,761,278 net tons, and in departing vessels of 7,865,067 net tons. The same point might be made as to Newcastle, whence in 1912 coasting-trade shipping worth 3,285,398 net tons departed. In the aggregate it appears that about 20,000,000 net tons of coasting-trade shipping departed last year from British North Sea ports.

Useless Question.—CLERGYMAN—"Wilt thou take this woman for thy lawful wedded wife?"

PROSPECTIVE BRIDEGROOM—"Well, wot d'yer think I come 'ere for?"—*London Tatler.*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 287)

I ever heard Mr. Pulitzer try to imitate any one's peculiarities of speech.) When I told him no, I didn't, he said nothing, but brought me food.

"After I had eaten he pulled out a plug of tobacco, bit off a large piece, and offered the plug to me. I thanked him, but declined. It took him some time to get over that, but at last he said, 'Yer mean ter tell me yer don't chew!' I said no, I didn't. He dropt the subject and for an hour or so we talked about the war, and the crops, and the proposed railroad.

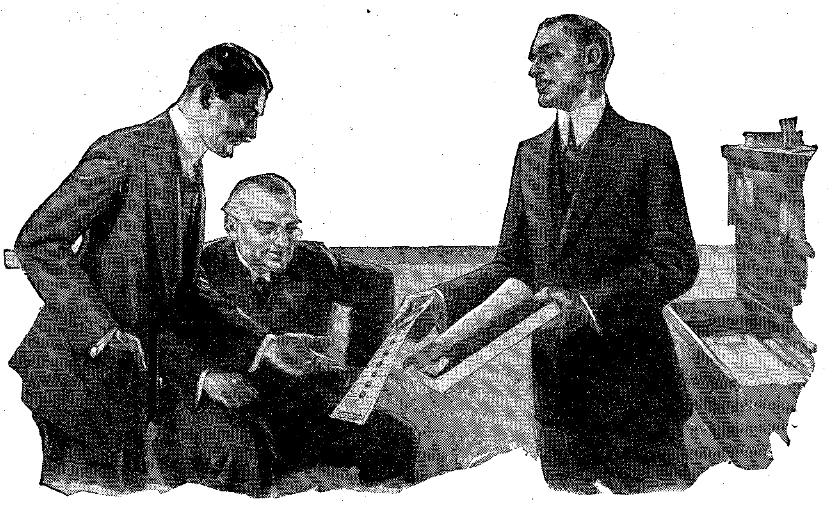
"That man was a gentleman. He didn't take another drink or another chew of tobacco all that time. The only sign he gave of his embarrassment was that every now and then during a pause in the conversation he fell to shaking his head in a puzzled sort of way. Finally, before he went to bed, he produced a pipe, filled it, and handed the tobacco to me; but I failed him again, and he put his own pipe back in his pocket firmly, but sorrowfully.

"Well, my God! it was nearly half an hour before he spoke again, and I was beginning to think that I had really wounded his feelings by declining his hospitable offers, when he came over and stood in front of me and looked down on me with an expression of profound pity. I shall never forget his words. 'Young feller,' he said, 'you seem to be right smart and able for a furriner, but let me tell you, you'll never make a successful American until yer learn to drink, and chew, and smoke.'"

STRANGE STORY OF A WAR-TIME MYSTERY

SCORES of tales have been told of the disappearance of the gold and silver taken away by President Jefferson Davis and his official family when the Confederate Government abandoned Richmond, but for half a century seekers after historical facts have been unable to clear up the mystery. Large sums of money were spent by the banks to which the cash belonged in vain efforts to find the guilty men. Probably the reason the secret was kept for so long is that the friends of the looters had no particular desire to expose them. Anyway, it seems that nobody cared to tell a lucid, detailed story of the incident until Judge Lewis Shepherd, a lawyer of Chattanooga, who served through the war in the Confederate Army, appeared in print the other day in an interview given Mrs. L. M. Cheshire, special correspondent of the Nashville *Banner*. Mrs. Cheshire says Judge Eakin, another prominent Chattanoogan, vouches for Judge Shepherd's story. We have seen no denial of it, or further confirmation, and give it for what it may be worth. Here is the Tennessean's account of the affair:

When the Confederate Government abandoned Richmond as its capital all its



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archives and treasures were sent, under strong military escort, to Charlotte, N. C. The banks of Richmond sent away their treasure under protection of the same escort; President Davis and his Cabinet also came to Charlotte and established temporary headquarters.

Before they reached Charlotte, Richmond and Petersburg had fallen and General Lee had surrendered, and in a very few days Sherman and Johnston had agreed upon an armistice by their celebrated paper under which it was proposed that peace should be made and that the seceding States should resume their relations to the Government. This treaty, if it had been carried out, would have obviated reconstruction, under what is known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, for it covered the entire subject of restoration of peace and return of the Southern States to the Union and of their Senators and Representatives to Congress. This armistice was repudiated by President Johnson and his Cabinet, on the ground that these military commanders had exceeded their powers in undertaking to settle the terms on which the erring States might resume their political functions with the general Government.

It may be admitted that these generals went a little further than they had the right to go, but it can not be denied that they displayed a profound statesmanship in their comprehensive yet terse settlement of a question which afterward so sorely disturbed Congress, so nearly caused the conviction upon impeachment of the President, and so completely bankrupted the Southern States.

Mr. Davis, being advised that President Johnson had brought an end to the armistice and repudiated the Sherman-Johnston treaty, immediately began efforts to prevent the capture of himself and the treasures of the Confederacy. The gold and silver of the Confederacy and that of the

(*Continued on page* 298)

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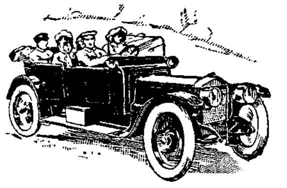

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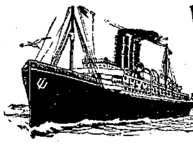

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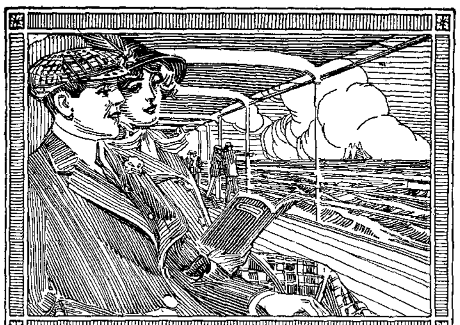

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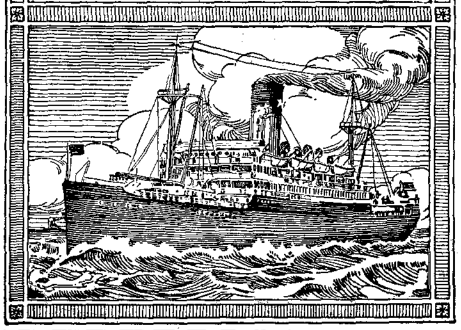

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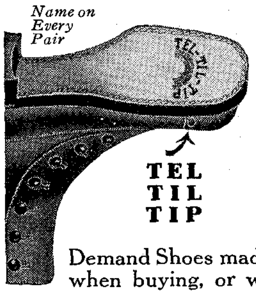

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 296)

Richmond banks were loaded into wagons, and the President of the Confederate States, with his Cabinet Ministers, started South with it, guarded by three brigades of cavalry—Dibrell's, Vaughan's, and Dyke's. When we arrived at Washington, Ga., it became apparent to Mr. Davis that he could not with such a retinue escape the vigilance of the Federal cavalry, which was rapidly closing in on him from every direction, so the money kegs and boxes belonging to the Confederate Government were opened and the silver divided among the boys, each, without regard to rank, receiving $26.50, and they were granted indefinite furloughs. Mr. Davis and his family pushed on further South, and was a few days afterward captured by the Federals.

Meanwhile the officers of the banks sought the aid of the Federal commander to return their specie to Richmond, and from them obtained a permit and also a guard of soldiers to protect it on its return trip. Some of the officers and men of Vaughan's brigade became apprized that a train of specie was being carried North under Federal escort, and they jumped to the conclusion that it was the property of the Confederate Government which the Federals had captured. They concluded that their four years of hard service for the Confederacy entitled them to a share of this gold and silver, provided they could succeed in securing it from the Federal guard. With them the war was not yet over, and they acted upon the idea that anything is fair in war. They organized an expedition with the view of capturing this money, and followed the train until a favorable opportunity of attack presented itself. They charged the train, captured and disarmed the guard, and proceeded at once to knock the heads out of the kegs and the lids off the boxes containing the coin and to fill their forage sacks with ten and twenty-dollar gold pieces. Several of them got away with as much as $60,000; some were content with $25,000, and still others with less amounts, depending upon the carrying capacity of their sacks and saddle-bags.

One man began to fill his sack out of the first keg he came to, which proved to be a keg of silver. He was happy when he lugged off his bag of silver dollars, but when he met his companions later in the rendezvous, where they stopt to count their money, he found that he had only about $4,000, while his companions had secured several times that sum in gold, while his was in silver. He became greatly disturbed over his ill-luck and insisted that his more fortunate brothers divide their gold with him. This they refused to do, and he then determined to turn informer. He was as good as his word, and upon the information furnished by this silver king several of the gold-bugs were apprehended and forced to give up their booty. But a number of them were wise enough to keep going until they got safe away from the scene of their capture.

I personally know several of the men who got some of the swag. Two of these men went with their money, amounting to more than $120,000, to Kansas City, Mo., where they engaged in business, becoming men of large wealth. Two others went to California, and with something more than $100,000 they embarked in business. One of the wealthiest planters in Texas got his start with money secured from those kegs, and still another in the same State has made good as a stockman, being now a cattle king.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Pity, Isn't It?—A woman has presented Cincinnati a painting worth $400,000. And think of how many nifty fielders and star slab artists this sum would buy, and how much Cincinnati needs them.—*Oklahoma City Oklahoman.*

Not Guilty.—MOTHER—" Well, Bobbie, I hope you were a good boy at Mrs. Bond's and didn't ask for two pieces of pie."

BOBBIE—" No, ma, I didn't ask for two pieces; I only asked if there wasn't goin' to be any."—*Boston Transcript.*

Tip to Transgressors.—" Ef, ez dey say," observed Br'er Williams, " de devil invented de tango dance, sinners should practise it night an' day, kaze it'll be a life-saver ter 'um w'en dey hits de hot pavement down below ter know how ter hop high."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Dreaded.—LANDLORD (of Dinketown Hotel)—" That feller who just swaggered past? Oh, that's Lem Badgeley, an' he's a terror to autymobilists, I tell you ! "

GUEST—" Aha ! the village constable, eh? "

LANDLORD—" Worse; he's the only auty repair man within ten miles."—*Crescent.*

Caught !—WIFE—" George, I want to see that letter."

HUSBAND—" What letter, dear? "

WIFE—" That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. Hand it here, sir ! "

HUSBAND—" Here it is, dear. It is from your dressmaker."—*Judge.*

Literal.—In one of the Brooklyn courts a recent case required the testimony of a young German immigrant.

" Now, Britzmann," said the lawyer for the plaintiff, " what do you do? "

" Ah vos pretty vell," replied the witness.

" I am not inquiring as to your health. I want to know what you do."

" Vork ! "

" Where do you work? " continued the counsel.

" In a vactory."

" What kind of a factory? "

" It vos bretty big vactory."

" Your honor," said the lawyer, turning to the judge, " if this goes on we'll need an interpreter." Then he turned to the witness again.

" Now, Britzmann, what do you make in the factory? " he asked.

" You vant to know vot I make in der vactory? "

" Exactly ! Tell us what you make."

" Eight dollars a week."

Then the interpreter got a chance to earn his daily bread.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Ill at Ease.—"Is Boozer still on the water wagon?"

"No, very restless."—*Boston Transcript.*

Rarer.—Willie—"Paw, is truth stranger than fiction?"

Paw—"Well, it is more of a stranger than fiction, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Precaution.—"Why do those pipers keep walking up and down while they are playing?"

"Because it makes them harder to hit."—*Yale Record.*

Only One Danger.—Mr. Rocks—"So you want to marry my daughter. Well, young man, what are your prospects?"

Young Man—"Excellent—if you don't spoil them."—*Judge.*

Three.—Professor at Agricultural School—"What kinds of farming are there?"

New Student—"Extensive, intensive, and pretensive."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Unconscious Sarcasm.—Mother—"Helen, little girls must not talk all the time at the table."

Helen—"When will I be old enough to, mother?"—*London Opinion.*

All Made Clear.—Customer—"I think this meat is spoiled."

Meat Market Proprietor—"Perhaps so, mum, but that meat came from a prize lamb and it may have been petted too much."—*Illinois Siren.*

We're Wrong Again.—"Of course you have your little theory about the cause of the high cost of living?"

"I have," replied Mr. Growcher: "too many people are trying to make political economy take the place of domestic economy."—*Washington Star.*

Misfits.—It was Robert's first visit to the Zoo.

"What do you think of the animals?" inquired Uncle Ben.

After a critical inspection of the exhibit the boy replied:

"I think the kangaroo and the elephant should change tails."—*Youngstown Telegram.*

Exceptions.—Foote, the comedian, dined one day at a country inn, and the landlord asked how he liked his fare.

"I have dined as well as any man in England," said Foote.

"Except the mayor," cried the landlord.

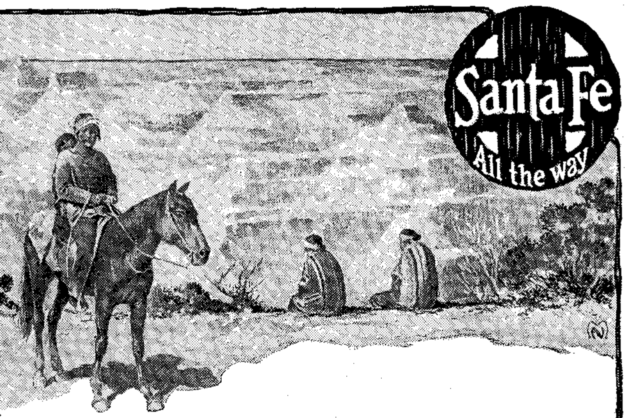
"I except nobody," said he.

"But you must!" screamed the host.

"I won't!"

"You must!"

At length a petty magistrate took Foote before the mayor, who observed that it had been customary in that town for a great number of years always to "except the mayor," and accordingly fined him a shilling for not conforming to ancient custom. Upon this decision, Foote paid the shilling, at the same time observing that he thought the landlord the greatest fool in Christendom—except the mayor.—*Christian Register.*



Hopi
Navajo
Supai

Primitive Indian life soon will be a thing of the past. See it now at

Grand Canyon of Arizona

Here the Indian truly belongs. His mode of life, his dress and religion, harmonize with the wide desert reaches and Arizona's incomparable chasm.

One tribe, the Supais, live three thousand feet beneath the earth's pie-crust, in a tributary gorge, fifty miles from El Tovar Hotel.

To visit the Hopi pueblos you cross the Painted Desert, an easy camping trip. Almost every month the Hopis have ceremonial dances.

The Navajos are nomads. They are noted blanket-weavers and silversmiths.

Members of these three tribes frequently come to the Grand Canyon. Visiting Hopis are housed in a stone-adobe building, while "hogans" are provided for the Navajos. The Supais camp out in the woods.

A three days' stay at Grand Canyon, as a side tour from Santa Fe main line at Williams, Ariz., costs $35 to $40.

The **California Limited** is a steel car train, daily the year 'round — between Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco — exclusively for first-class travel — has a sleeper for Grand Canyon.

The **Santa Fe de-Luxe** — once a week in winter season — extra fast, extra fine, extra fare — between Chicago and Los Angeles.

Three other daily trains — all classes of tickets honored — they carry standard and tourist sleepers and chair cars.

Meal service by **Fred Harvey.**

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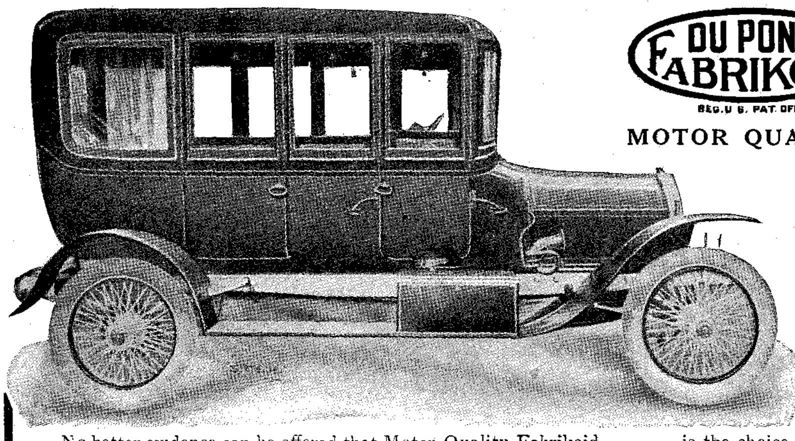

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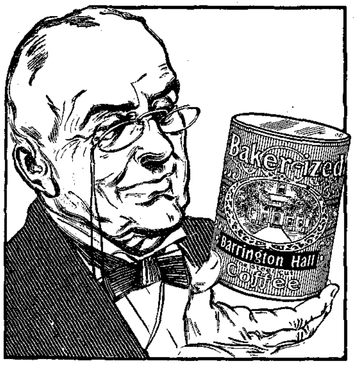

An Excellent Coffee
and economical as well

IF you are not already a user of our coffee, permit us to send you a trial package. Then you can see for yourself that it is not only better and purer, but that it costs less per cup than ordinary coffee, as it makes more cups to the pound.

A Trial Can Free

SEND us your grocer's name and we will send you a trial can of Barrington Hall, enough to make six cups of delicious coffee, and booklet, "The Evolution of Barrington Hall." This explains the three stages of progress through which this famous coffee has passed.

Barrington Hall
The Baker-ized Coffee

At first Barrington Hall was sold whole or ground as ordinary coffee is today, then steel-cut with the bitter chaff removed, and finally Baker-ized. In it we have retained the good points of our older methods and adopted new features (explained in booklet) that make it economy without economizing. A luxury not at the expense of health, but one that is an aid to correct living.

Baker's Steel-Cut Coffee

Steel-Cut Coffee lacks a little in quality and in evenness of granulation when compared with Baker-ized Barrington Hall, but the chaff with its objectionable taste is removed from it also. It is far superior to the so-called cut coffees that are offered in imitation of Baker-ized Coffee.

Our Coffee is for sale by grocers in all cities and most towns. Write for grocer near you who can supply it.

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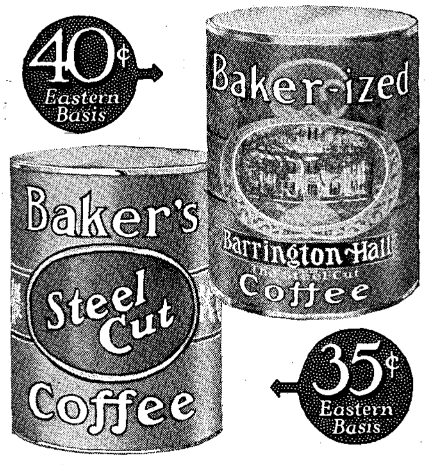


Poor Heathen!—"I found a tribe in Africa," said the explorer, "that had absolutely no idea of morality or immorality."

"That's interesting," said the mild lunatic, "but what did they do for plays?" —*Puck*.

His Rake-off.—English Guide (showing places of interest)—"It was in this very room, sir, that Wellington received his first commission."

American Tourist—"Indeed! And how much commission did he get?"—*Boston Transcript*.

His Best.—"We miss President Wilson's quiet and trenchant wit sadly here at Princeton," said an instructor in Greek. "I remember at one of President Wilson's receptions, I complained of a man who boasted of his bad habits.

"'When a man,' said the President, 'boasts of his bad habits, you may rest assured that they're the best he has.'"—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Keeping Posted.—"Do you think this baseball war is likely to be serious?"

"I didn't know there was a baseball war."

"For heaven's sake, man, don't you take any interest in affairs that are vital to the nation?"

"Oh, yes, I've been busy watching the progress of the Currency Bill, and I'm mighty glad they've passed it."

"When did that happen?"—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

For P. M. Duty.—Senator Ollie James told of a young man in Louisville who not long since hung up his shingle as attorney-at-law.

One afternoon a friend, upon entering the office, observed upon the desk of the new legal light a dollar alarm-clock.

"That's a good idea," said the friend. "One is very apt to oversleep these fine spring mornings."

The youthful attorney smiled sadly. "This alarm-clock was not bought for the reason you mention," said he. "I merely keep it here to wake me when it is time to go home."—*Green Bag*.

Not a Knocker.—A worker in one of the mission settlements was speaking to some water-front boys with reference to Roman history. He touched upon the doings of Nero, giving a vivid picture of the cruelty of the Emperor. It seemed to the speaker that he had fixt the idea of injustice and wickedness in the minds of his hearers. Then he began to ask a few questions.

"Boys, what do you think of Nero?"

Silence, broken only by an uneasy shifting of the lads in their seats.

"Well, Clancy," said the lecturer, making an individual appeal, "what do you think of Nero? Would you say he was a good man? Would you like to know him?"

Clancy hesitated. Finally, after again being urged to reply, he did so in these words:

"Well, he never done nothin' to me."—*Harper's Magazine*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 24.—The German Imperial Parliament passes an antimilitary resolution and takes the first step toward initiating legislation which would prevent repetition of such incidents as that at Zabern.

January 27.—The German Emperor celebrates his 55th birthday.

The Portuguese Cabinet, headed by Dr. Alfonso Costa, resigns, owing to the opposition of the Senate majority.

January 28.—Gen. Francisco Villa declares his loyalty to General Carranza and disclaims any ambition to become President of Mexico.

Count Witte appeals to the Council of the Empire to stop the consumption of intoxicants in Russia. He says drink is ruining the country.

Governor-General Count Charles von Wedel and the entire civil government staff of Alsace-Lorraine resign as a result of the recent clash between the civil and military authorities at Zabern.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 23.—The House, in committee of the whole, eliminates from the Post-office Appropriation Bill the "rider" by which 2,400 assistant postmasters would be excluded from civil service.

In a letter to Speaker Clark the recommendation is made by Secretary of Labor Wilson that immigration tests be raised to the standard of the physical requirements of the United States Army, in order to exclude Asiatics, particularly Japanese and Hindus.

January 25.—The Alaska Railway Bill, authorizing the President to purchase or construct 1,000 miles of railroad at a cost not exceeding $40,000,000, is passed by the Senate by a vote of 46 to 16.

The House passes the Post-office Appropriation Bill, carrying the record-breaking total of $305,000,000.

January 26.—Representative Palmer introduces a bill designed to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor.

January 27.—Colonel Goethals is named for Governor of the Panama Canal Zone by President Wilson when he signs an order creating a new "permanent government" for the waterway.

The Senate confirms the nomination of Henry M. Pindell as Ambassador to Russia and that of Winfred T. Denison to be a member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines.

The value of farm animals in the United States, as indicated in a report of the Department of Agriculture, is $5,891,229,000, an increase of $389,446,000, or 7.1 per cent. over the figures of a year ago.

The House adopts the resolution of Representative Keating, empowering the Mines and Miners Committee to make inquiry as to strike conditions in the coal-fields of Colorado and the copper-mines of Michigan.

January 28.—The General Navy Board asks the House to provide for the building of four battle-ships, instead of two, as recommended by Secretary Daniels.

The Department of Commerce says $20,000,000 worth of canned goods were exported in 1913.

GENERAL

January 22.—The United Mine Workers of America adopt a resolution declaring that the time has arrived for a political labor party, but refuses to indorse the Socialist party at the request of delegates affiliated with that party.

Suit to recover $14,408,921 is brought in the Federal Court in St. Louis against present and former directors of the Frisco Railroad Company.

The lower house of the Mississippi legislature defeats a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give full suffrage to women.

January 26.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis indorses the initiative, referendum, and recall and the "gateway amendment" proposal of Senator La Follette.

January 28.—The United States Court of Appeals at St. Louis upholds the Oklahoma "Jim Crow" Law.

Shelby M. Cullon, 85 years old and United States Senator from Illinois for six terms, dies in Washington.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. H.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me whether the word *how* may be omitted from the following sentence: 'If you are not making progress in your study of the piano or want to learn how to play well and get the full benefit of your lessons, drop a card and I will call and explain my system.'"

How may or may not be used. It is purely a matter of style. We would omit it.

"E. C. G.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly tell me the meaning of the word *Asra.*"

The term *Asra* in Arabic is the noontide hour of prayer observed by all faithful Mohammedans.

"J. W. W.," Cleveland, Ohio.—"Which is correct: 'Please turn this job over to *whomever* can best do it,' or 'Please turn this job over to *whoever* can best do it?'"

In the sentence you cite, the pronoun in the nominative case is required—say "Turn this job over to *whoever* can do it best."

"W. F. P.," Ruddells, Ark.—"Please advise me which is proper—'I *ate* my soup,' or 'I *drank* my soup.'"

Soup is said to be eaten. Therefore, the sentence, "I *ate* my soup," is the form to use.

"R. L. R.," Boston, Mass.—"Kindly inform me if the word *than* is used correctly in the following sentence: 'One thing is different *than* another.'"

Different than is a survival of a use originated by Digby, who flourished in 1644. Shakespeare no sooner established *different from* ("Comedy of Errors," act v, sc. 1, line 46) in 1590 than Dekker introduced *different to* in 1603. He was followed by Heywood with *different against* in 1624, and then came Digby with *different than* (1644). He gave way to the Earl of Monmouth, who in 1649 introduced *different with;* but thanks to Addison *different from* was restored (*Spectator*, No. 159) in 1711, and held its own till Fielding revived *different to* in 1737, to be followed in 1769 by Goldsmith with *different than.* Colebrooke followed the example set by the Earl of Monmouth, and in his "Life" (1790) wrote "the *different* prosperity of the country . . . *with* that of countries under English rule," to be set aside by Cardinal Newman, who, notwithstanding the purity of his style, gave preference to *different than* in his "Loss and Gain," published in 1848. Then came Thackeray with a preference for *different to* ("Esmond," vol. II, ch. 2, p. 169) in 1852, to be set right by the eminent educator, Mark Pattison, who in 1861 piloted us back to *different from,* which is the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY'S preference.

"H. L.," Lawrence, Mass.—"Please tell me the difference in meaning between *suffragette* and *suffragist.*"

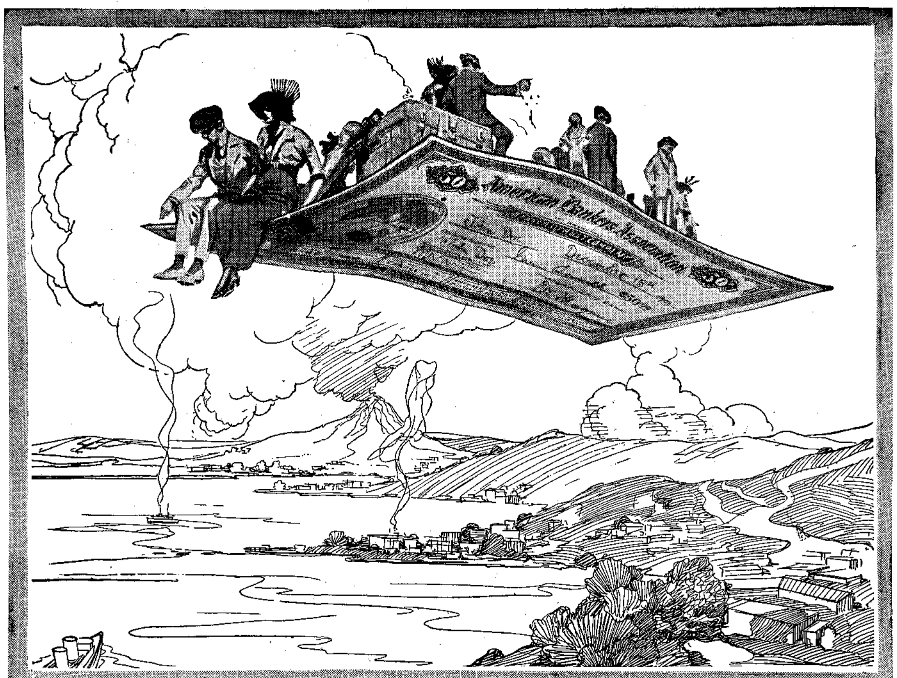
A *suffragette* is a woman; a *suffragist* may be either a man or a woman. Both terms are sometimes used to designate persons who advocate the extension of suffrage to women.

"E. R. W.," Boston, Mass.—"Is a man born and raised in the United States (of foreign parents who have never been naturalized) a citizen without being himself naturalized?"

According to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are *citizens* of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

"E. H. M.," Hartford, Conn.—"Is it correct to say: 'It would be much easier for two or three of you department managers to come East than for fourteen of *we department managers* to go West'?"

Eliminate the parenthetical words and see for yourself: "It would be much easier for (two or three of) you (department managers) *to come East than for* (fourteen of) *us* (department managers) *to go West.*"



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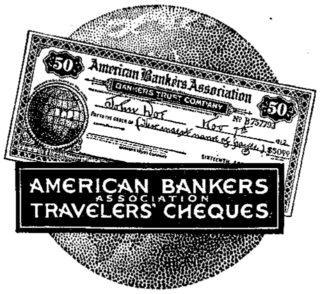
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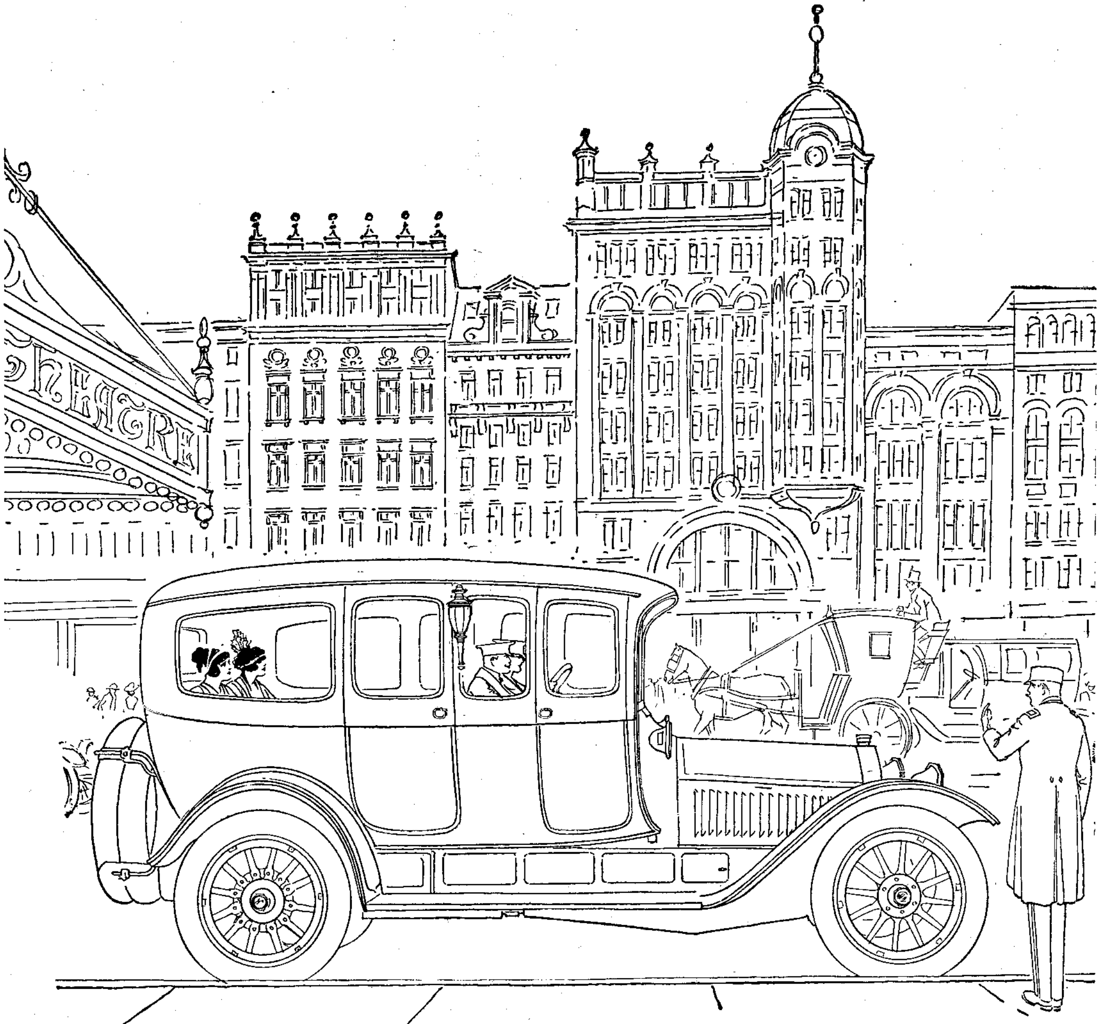

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The Home In The Car

The Locomobile owner spends more time in his closed car than on train or shipboard. In fact, the closed car is used almost as much as the home.

To make the ideal closed car like the ideal home has been our endeavor.

We have aimed to surround our closed cars with the luxury and repose of the home, to build into them the same comfort and safety that is built into the home.

Realizing the difficulty of achieving this ideal, we extended our Organization to include artistic ability of national reputation.

We felt that in order to proceed equally along mechanical and æsthetic lines, extra effort and special development were necessary. We felt that the rôles of architect, builder and decorator should be combined in one organization.

Another method adopted to achieve our ideal has been to eliminate distinguishing features that would advertise the car at the owner's expense. As in the home, we have endeavored to create distinction without any savor of commercialism. Locomobile cars are essentially beautiful privately owned cars, first of all. The Locomobile carries no label. It acquires distinction through a lack of conspicuous features.

Our policy to build the Locomobile in limited quantities, not more than Four Cars a Day, has been a potent influence in working out our ideal of the closed car.

Only one Locomobile in seven is a closed car. It receives intimate personal attention and supervision, which gives a distinct atmosphere to the completed product. As an example, we cite the Locomobile "Longchamps," exhibited at the New York and Philadelphia Motor Shows, by permission of the owner. The successful exhibition of this Locomobile resulted from our fundamental idea of extending the repose and beauty of the home into the car.

The result of all these efforts has been an increase in the sale of Locomobile closed cars over any previous year.

Locomobile closed cars are illustrated in a color book, which we will forward on application, together with photographs from the Locomobile Studio, if the writer will kindly specify in which type of closed body he is particularly interested.

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